

**'A Historic and Heroic Choice'**

# Balkan Leaders Forge Peace Accord



Presidents Slobodan Milosevic, left, Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia initialing the peace accord in Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday.

DAYTON, Ohio — Overcoming their differences only at the last moment, Balkan leaders agreed Tuesday on a comprehensive settlement to end the 43-month war in Bosnia.

The landmark accord was reached after 21 days of intensive negotiations brokered by the United States and conducted with three Balkan presidents in seclusion at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio.

"The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia have made a historic and heroic choice," President Bill Clinton told re-

spent two long nights hammering out the final accord.

"The war in Bosnia should be left to the past," Mr. Milosevic declared.

Mr. Izetbegovic said, "This may not be a just peace, but it is more just than a continuation of war." He added, "In the world as it is, a better peace will not have been achieved."

Mr. Tudjman said, "I believe the implementation of this agreement will result in lasting peace and create conditions for the establishment of a new world order in this part of the world."

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia hailed the agreement as a "big step" toward peace.

"It is important that the finalizing of the document is followed by a UN Security Council decision to suspend sanctions against the Union Republic of Yugoslavia," Mr. Yeltsin said. "Russia will consistently defend their lifting altogether."

Mr. Yeltsin made it clear that Russia had not yet decided how deeply it would get involved in a NATO military operation in Bosnia for reinforcing the peace deal.

"A decision on Russia's participation in military aspects of the settlement will be made later," he said.

The United States and Germany, on behalf of the "contact group" that mediated international efforts to end the conflict, immediately asked the United Nations to lift sanctions on the rump Yugoslavia, diplomats said.

Disagreements over territory nearly torpedoed the talks in the last 48 hours.

"The war is over," Mr. Milosevic de-

Europeans welcome accord, but with a twinge of jealousy, Page 2.

porters in the Rose Garden of the White House. "They have heeded the will of their people."

"Today, thank God, the voices of those people have been heard," he stated.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, sat side by side at a long table in the Hope Hotel on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and initialed the agreement under the watchful eyes of U.S. and international mediators.

The accord, to be formally signed in Paris next month, offered the best promise since the fighting began in 1992 that an end is possible in a war that has left 250,000 people dead or missing.

"We've reached a day many believed would never come," said Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who had

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## Clinton's Next Battle: Support From Public and Congress

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In announcing that an agreement had been reached to bring peace to Bosnia, President Bill Clinton fired the first shot in a new battle: the struggle for the approval of the American public and Congress.

In his Rose Garden statement, President Clinton asked Americans to take a moment over the coming holiday weekend to "say a simple prayer of thanksgiving that this peace has been reached, that our nation was able to play an important role in stopping the suffering and the sorrow," and that Bosnians would finally be able to celebrate Christmas in peace.

"Without us, the hard-won peace would be lost," he said. "The slaughter of innocents would begin again" and the conflict "could spread like poison throughout the entire region."

He vowed to seek congressional backing for the deployment of American peacekeeping troops to Bosnia, comprising probably one-third of a force expected to number about 60,000.

He said there would be "no complete deployment" until members of Congress had had a chance to undertake consultations, "which I think will begin immediately."

The president said that he had called

congressional leaders before making his announcement to inform them of the Dayton accord and to ask them to begin developing a schedule for consultations.

The immediate reaction from congressional leaders was not as negative as Mr. Clinton might have feared, given the depth of opposition on Capitol Hill to the idea of exposing American soldiers to danger in far-off Bosnia. Newt Gingrich, the House leader, speaking to reporters in

Nashua, New Hampshire, said he would invite all parties to the Dayton agreement to testify before Congress.

The Georgia Republican added that he might send a congressional team to Bosnia to study the situation.

Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, also spoke with reserve, saying: "At long last American leadership is being exercised. I only hope that it is being exercised in the pursuit of the right objectives."

Mr. Gingrich said he was willing to give Mr. Clinton "the benefit of the doubt" as commander in chief of the armed forces.

And he said that while he was not "prepared to vote yes" when the matter came up for action, "I would discourage any member from automatically voting 'No.'"

Opposition in Congress to the idea of sending troops to Bosnia has been sub-

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## Main Points of the Agreement

- NATO troops will supervise separation of forces.
- Bosnia will be an internationally recognized state within its present borders.
- It will consist of a Bosnian-Croatian Federation and the Bosnian Serb Republic.
- The capital, Sarajevo, will remain united.
- The government will include a Parliament, presidency and constitutional court.
- Free, democratic elections will take place under international supervision.
- Refugees will be allowed to return to their homes.
- Human rights will be monitored by an independent commission.
- People charged with war crimes will be excluded from political life.

## China Comes Down Hard on Top Critic

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has charged its leading critic, Wei Jingsheng, with attempting to overthrow the government, an offense that could be punished with anything from five years in prison to the death sentence.

The 44-year-old Mr. Wei, regarded as the father of China's tiny democracy movement, was formally arrested Tuesday, nearly 20 months after he disappeared into police hands. He had vanished after being stopped by security agents on a road outside Beijing on April 1, 1994.

Since then, despite appeals from many world leaders, Chinese officials have given no indication of Mr. Wei's whereabouts, and he has been barred from seeing any of

his family members or attorneys. In China, conviction is almost certain after a formal arrest is announced.

The official Xinhua press agency said in a six-paragraph item that "an investigation by Beijing's municipal public security departments showed that Wei had conducted activities in an attempt to overthrow the government." It added: "His actions were in violation of the criminal law and constituted crimes."

An uncompromising spokesman for free speech and democracy, Mr. Wei has spent all but six months of the past 16 years in jails, prison labor camps, or detention. This year he was a strong contender for the Nobel Peace Prize.

A former soldier and Beijing Zoo electrician, Mr. Wei was jailed in 1979 for his

role in the Democracy Wall movement. At that time he wrote and published an essay called "The Fifth Modernization," which criticized Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, for leaving democracy out of his reform program. Mr. Wei later branded Mr. Deng a "new dictator."

The new charge Tuesday against Mr. Wei appears to signal Beijing's continued determination to stifle overt political dissent as well as its confidence that foreign companies' eagerness to do business in China's booming economy would prevent any trade retaliation by other governments.

The timing of the announcement — just after President Jiang Zemin's meetings with President Bill Clinton in New York,

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## A Victory for Separatism And Regional Status Quo

### Expulsion of 2.5 Million Legitimized

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — On the surface, Tuesday's peace plan to end Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II transports the region back almost full circle to the point where it stood in June 1991 when fighting erupted between Slovenian irregulars and soldiers of the Yugoslavian People's Army.

Then, as now, the former Yugoslavia had shattered into five parts: Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia and a smaller Yugoslavia joining Serbia and Montenegro. But what the agreement legitimizes is what took place in the nightmarish interim between 1991 and now: a massive expulsion of an estimated 2.5 million people, mostly Bosnian Muslims, who were either forced from their homes or fled an uncertain fate at the hands of an enemy faction.

This exodus has resulted in a Croatia dominated by Croats and almost devoid of Serbs; a Serbian-led Yugoslavia all but free of Croats and losing Hungarians fast; and a Bosnia that, while already cut in two between an ethnically pure section of Serbs and a federation of Croats and Muslims, is quickly being divided into three parts as Croatian leaders seek to separate their people from the Muslims, their ostensible allies.

As such, what appears to have won at the talks in Dayton, Ohio, is the concept of an ethnically homogeneous state in the heart of Europe. What has been lost is the belief that the groups that once comprised Eastern Europe's richest nation can live together in peace.

And merely postponed are the dreams of President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia for a Greater Serbia and those of his Croatian

counterpart, Franjo Tudjman, for a Greater Croatia.

"Everything I hear from Dayton tells me that the concept that they all hate each other and can't live together is victorious," said a Western aid official. "It isn't true but since when has truth had anything to do with the Balkans?"

Fusillades of celebratory gunfire illuminated the night sky over much of Serbian-held Bosnia. In the town of Zvornik -

### NEWS ANALYSIS

on the border of Yugoslavia, scores of people filled the streets expressing their hopes of peace.

"Is it really over?" one woman, named Branka, asked in disbelief. "Can we really start living normally now?"

This pragmatic acceptance of the status quo in the Balkans by the United States runs contrary to many of the things U.S. officials say they stand for, such as tolerance and democracy. It also could sow the seeds for a collapse of the peace accord because, many officials in the region say, without some type of reckoning of the injustices committed in the Balkans, a long-term solution to the crisis will be hard to find and the plan will be but a recipe for a war of redemption.

The main reason U.S. leaders accepted the status quo in the Balkans is because neither of the two most powerful leaders sitting around the table in Dayton — Mr. Milosevic or Mr. Tudjman — supports the ideal of a multiethnic society. Although Alija Izetbegovic, president of Bosnia, has voiced a belief that Muslims, Serbs and Croats could live together peacefully, his country was by far the weakest participant in the talks and thus his position lost.

### AGENDA

#### New Bomb Test

PARIS (Reuters) — France, defying a worldwide furor, conducted the fourth in a series of nuclear weapons tests Tuesday, the Defense Ministry said. A ministry statement said the underground blast, equivalent to less than 40,000 tons of conventional explosives, was detonated at the Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia at 2130 GMT.

#### Dow Surges

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record 5,023.55 points Tuesday, up 40.46, as investors bought high-quality issues likely to perform well over the next year in a slowly expanding U.S. economy.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 40.46	Up 0.10%
5023.55	127.46
The Dollar	
New York	1.4061
DM	1.4075
Pound	1.557
Yen	101.50
FF	4.8575

Newsstand Prices	
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Antilles	12.50 FF
Caribbean	1,600 CFA
Egypt	RE 5
France	10.00 FF
Gabon	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.
Italy	2,800 Lire
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA
Jordan	1,250 JD
Lebanon	US\$ 1.80
Luxembourg	65 L Fr
Morocco	14 Dh
Qatar	1,000 Rials
Reunion	12.50 FF
Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Senegal	1,100 CFA
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1,250 Din
Turkey	1,600,000
U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.20

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## Diana, the Feminist Princess, Ends Fairy Tale

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the bitter heart of the conflict surrounding the Princess of Wales is the determination of Diana to be a woman in her own right. Her story, which started as a sugary fairy-tale, now has a feminist agenda, reflecting the demands of 20th-century women to be defined not by their menfolk but as themselves.

In the BBC interview broadcast around the world Monday evening, the Princess of Wales was a modern woman baring the broken bones of her marriage. In the flesh that evening at a cancer benefit, she was traditionally royal — sapphires and diamonds winking, slender dress sweeping into a train.

Yet the broad, muscular back and full-blown figure she revealed in a low-cut gown were symbolic of the metamorphosis of the teenage "shy Di" into a powerful, mature woman.

Her confident public image and her lucid broadcast showed a bewitched public and a bewildered establishment that the most visible princess in history cannot conveniently be written out of the script in this most gripping of soap operas. Or, as Her Royal Highness expressed it, using the third-person language usually reserved for Her Majesty: "She won't go quietly, that's the problem. I'll fight to the end because I believe that I have a role to fulfill."

That role seems to be more about American-style celebrity status used as a powerful influence than about the diligent do-gooding of the royal wives of Windsor.

According to her own televised soul-searching, Diana does not expect to be crowned queen at her husband's side, but to win the right to be "a queen of people's hearts." Not, you will note, the "queen of hearts," for that would place her in this royal poker game as just a decorative card with no power apart from her high status. And that is always inferior to the king.

In the past, women who owed their royal status to their marriages have been shunted off to the country (as Queen Alexandra was by Edward VII) or had their heads chopped off (the Henry VIII solution). As a last resort, when a king fell in the grip of an unsuitable woman, they were both sidelined: hence the abdication in 1936 of Edward VIII and his exile with Wallis Simpson.

Diana is not prepared to go into exile abroad or quietly behind palace walls. Her aim is instead to fulfill an undefined role outside the historic parameters of the royal family firm as healer, helper and international ambassador. It is a measure of her strength that the Buckingham Palace response to the television broadcast was a statement Tuesday that it was prepared to help her to redefine her position.

As a working mother, Diana also stressed her role as homemaker to her two children, William, 13, the future king, and Harry, 11 — staying one jump ahead of the dysfunctional royal family. Ever since Queen Victoria, taking over from her dissolute, childless Hanoverian uncles, rebuilt the British monarchy as a

See DIANA, Page 6

## Palace Offers Support for a New Role

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Having been thrust into the dock of public opinion for its alleged role in stifling the career ambitions of a national treasure, Buckingham Palace responded Tuesday by offering its accuser, the Princess of Wales, its full aid and cooperation in finding a new role for her.

By so doing, the palace sought to bring a quick end to what had been called the worst crisis to rock the

monarchy since the 1936 abdication of Edward VIII. "We will, of course, be talking again to the princess, to see how we can help her define her future role and continue to support her as a member of the royal family," the palace statement said.

With hostilities between the princess and other members of the royal family having apparently been capped, public speculation quickly swung to the question of divorce. "It has long been inevitable,"

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Diana in London on the night of the broadcast.



## 'A Historic and Heroic Choice' / Peace for Bosnia

## In European Capitals, Relief, Delight and a Twinge of Jealousy of U.S.

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Despite unmistakable traces of jealousy that the United States had succeeded where they failed for nearly four years, European governments welcomed the Bosnia peace accord Tuesday with exultation and relief.

Officials in Paris, London, Bonn and other allied capitals expressed surprise and delight at the settlement just when it appeared that three weeks of negotiations had reached the brink of collapse.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain praised the breakthrough among the warring parties and said: "It has taken courage on everyone's part to overcome the many difficult

issues at stake. But the people of Bosnia can now look forward to a peaceful future — a very different prospect to the grim realities of the last three years."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany called the Dayton agreement "a decisive step toward the restoration of peace in the whole of the former Yugoslavia."

President Boris N. Yeltsin also extolled the deal, which he said marked "a comprehensive settlement to the most tragic conflict in Europe since World War II."

The French foreign minister, Hervé de Charette, said the accord arranged for the imminent freedom of two missing French pilots, who were believed to be held by Bosnian Serbs since they were shot down near Pale

during a NATO bombing campaign three months ago.

Yet almost as soon as President Bill Clinton had announced that a peace deal had been reached, the smoldering tensions among the allies seemed to rekindle in an apparent dispute over which capital should receive the honor of hosting the peace-signing ceremony.

Anxious to stake out its claim as the Western nation that has sacrificed more soldiers in the quest for peace in the Balkans, France announced Tuesday night that it intended to hold a formal signing ceremony in early December. President Jacques Chirac's office said the Paris gathering would "soon set the seal on a global settlement to the Yugoslav conflict."

London also wants to share in the glory by holding a conference that would arrange financing plans for Bosnia's reconstruction, which the World Bank believes could cost up to \$6 billion over the next three years. The European Union said a pledging conference bringing together potential donor countries "should take place as soon as possible."

But the Clinton administration, savoring one of its greatest foreign policy triumphs, insists that the peace-signing ceremony should take place in Washington as a way to highlight the U.S. diplomatic success ahead of a presidential election year.

Nonetheless, there was elation among the allies that the United States was prepared to exercise its leadership by putting 20,000 peace-

keeping troops on the ground to enforce the agreement.

"The Bosnia crisis shows this alliance stands or falls with American leadership," a British official said. "A lot of the bickering for the past three years could have been prevented if Washington had taken this kind of assertive approach much earlier."

Failure to reach a deal would have revived fears of a new outbreak of warfare that could have trapped the French, British and other European soldiers who make up the bulk of the 23,000 UN peacekeepers in Bosnia in an escalating conflict that might have compelled them to beat a humiliating retreat.

An evacuation effort in the middle of winter would have imposed immense logistical strains on the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has found its credibility as the world's most powerful military alliance left in tatters by the failure of member governments to find a successful strategy to wind down the war.

European officials said one of the biggest sources of friction within the alliance over Bosnia would be removed when U.S. soldiers finally hit the ground in the vanguard of a 60,000-man NATO peacekeeping force. American arguments in favor of arming the Bosnian Army and launching heavy air strikes against rebel Serbs have long infuriated European governments, who claimed that the Americans could afford to talk tough because they had not joined the European allies in contributing ground troops.

Assuming that Mr. Clinton is not blocked by Congress from sending up to 20,000 American troops as promised, European officials said they expected the U.S. commitment in terms of firepower, authority and prestige would help the NATO peacekeeping mission succeed where the United Nations had failed.

"If the United States takes the lead and American generals are giving the orders, there should be none of the command and control problems that we saw with the dual key arrangements under the UN mission," a senior French military official said. "There will be debates about the right tactics, but we want to settle them in a friendly and cooperative way."

## Deploying in 'Godawful' Conditions

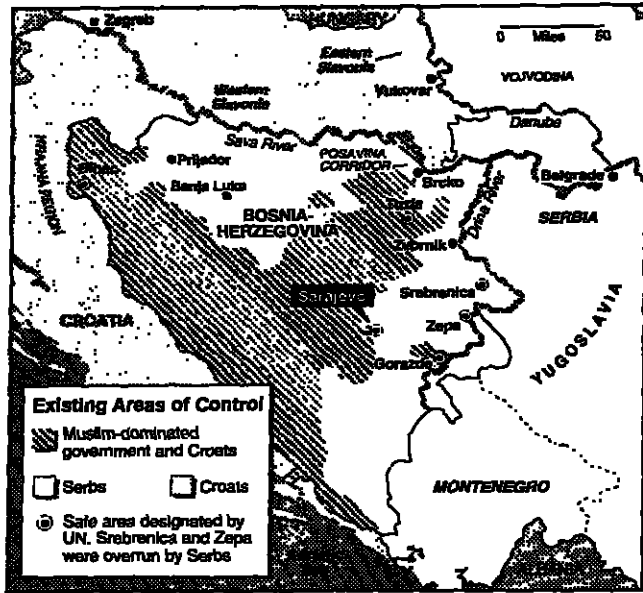
By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — With the initialing of a Bosnian peace accord Tuesday, the spotlight shifts from tightrope diplomacy to the even more perilous military challenge of deploying more than 60,000 combat troops into mountainous, mine-strewn Bosnia in midwinter.

NATO officials say the heart of the deployment involves three multinational army divisions assigned to three geographic sectors in Bosnia. Collectively, their task is to promote stability by establishing and enforcing a 1,000 kilometer-long (620-mile-long) zone of separation between Serbian-controlled Bosnian territory and land controlled by Croatian and Muslim forces.

The U.S. contribution of 25,000 soldiers will be drawn mostly from the 1st Armored Division, which is based in Germany. It has been assigned a sector headquartered in the northeast city of Tuzla. Reinforced by a brigade of more than 1,000 Russians plus a Nordic battalion, the Americans — with about 300 Abrams tanks and Bradley armored personnel carriers — will man a bell-shaped area with a perimeter of roughly 350 kilometers.

Complementing Sector Tuzla will be a British sector, headquartered in the northwest city of Gorzki Vukov, and a French sector, probably headquartered in the southwestern city of Mostar. Precisely how the troop contingents from other NATO and non-NATO contributing nations will be parceled out is still under study; planners expect



could take up to two months. Chain of command for the operation will extend from General George A. Joulwan, NATO's supreme commander, whose headquarters is in Mons, Belgium; to Admiral Leighton W. Smith, commander of NATO's southern flank in Naples; to Lieutenant General Michael Walker, commander of NATO's Allied Rapid Reaction Corps, now headquartered in Rheinland, Germany; to unit commanders, such as Major General William L. Nash, commander of the 1st Armored Division.

Admiral Smith plans to establish a headquarters in Sarajevo, where General Walker's headquarters also will direct all ground forces in the operation.

The United Nations an-

nounced last month that roughly one-third of its 30,000 troops from 19 nations will leave Bosnia; of those remaining, many will become part of the NATO force. The UN commander, Lieutenant General Bernard Janvier, is expected to become Admiral Smith's deputy, although final command arrangements are under discussion.

Commanders from the 1st Armored most of the unit's tanks and personnel carriers despite the formidable mountains in the north of the sector is particularly suitable for tanks, according to one commander, and planners believe that heavy armor provides both protection for U.S. troops and an intimidating presence to discourage prospective snipers or truce violators.

Army commanders had counted on a zone of separation 20 kilometers wide to keep Serbian artillery as far away as possible. The negotiated agreement for a zone only four kilometers wide "fundamentally changes the troop-to-task ratio," a colonel said, by requiring more NATO soldiers to monitor the demarcation line.

That concern in the Tuzla sector has been somewhat offset by a NATO promise to provide General Nash with additional non-U.S. infantry units capable of plugging gaps where heavy armor cannot easily move.

Supplying the force in winter will be difficult. Virtually all bridges north of Tuzla have been destroyed during three and a half years of fighting. Roads, as a U.S. colonel put it, "are in godawful shape and getting worse as winter closes in."



An elderly resident of Sarajevo clutching a loaf of bread in a Red Cross soup kitchen Tuesday in the Bosnian capital.

## Paris and London To Follow U.S. Lead

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

PARIS — A French official said Tuesday that France would send 10,000 troops and Britain 15,000, but only if the United States followed through on its pledge to send 20,000 soldiers to the former Yugoslavia.

European countries would probably also pull their troops out at the same time the United States did, French officials said.

President Bill Clinton said that North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans included "a reasonable timetable" for the withdrawal of American troops, but administration officials have said before that U.S. soldiers would start pulling out after about a year.

An authoritative French official said that President Jacques Chirac and other European leaders would insist at the final peace conference next month that the United States pay about one-third of the expected \$5 billion to \$6 billion cost of rebuilding Bosnia after four years of war.

"You can't continue to command everything and pay for nothing," the official said. European leaders agreed at

an informal session on the Spanish island of Majorca last September that the 15 European Union countries would pay another third, and that oil-producing Muslim countries of the Middle East should be asked for most of the rest, French officials said.

NATO governments are expected to give final approval to the alliance's military plans to dispatch the peacekeeping force by the time of a meeting of allied foreign ministers in Brussels on Dec. 5 and 6.

Some European governments are doubtful that the one year President Clinton has given U.S. soldiers to run the peacekeeping mission is long enough to let real peace take root on the ground.

Even the participation of an estimated 1,000 Russian troops is conditional on the presence in northern Bosnia of the American 1st Armored Division, which would make up the bulk of the American contingent. Russia agreed earlier this month to let three battalions in alongside the U.S. force, but only if it was understood that they were not taking orders from NATO.

NATO's senior European commander, General George A. Joulwan, is a U.S. officer, but he will give orders to the Russian contingent only in his capacity as commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Germany has offered to provide 4,000 troops, the first of which would be ready to start moving to Bosnia by Dec. 20. Defense Minister Volker Rühe said Monday.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Iberia Pilots to Resume Strikes

MADRID (AP) — Pilots of the Spanish airline Iberia are expected to resume strike action Thursday following the failure of negotiations between the union and management.

The pilots, who are protesting a management restructuring plan, have already been on strike for a total of six days this month. They now plan further strikes on Thursday and Friday, as well as on Tuesday and Wednesday next week.

The pilots union, SEPLA, did not rule out a resumption of talks with management, but said no meeting was planned for now.

## New Checks of Jumbo-Jet Engines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered stepped-up inspections of American Electric Co. jet engines used on many of the world's jumbo jets, following the discovery that microscopic cracks had caused engine explosions on several aircraft.

It took weeks to fashion a rule designed to weed out possibly dangerous engines while avoiding the grounding of hundreds of large airliners. Almost all major U.S. airlines use the engines.

Involved are all versions of the GE CF6 engine, which since the early 1970s have powered many Boeing 747s and 767s, McDonnell Douglas MD-11s and DC-10s, and Airbus Industrie A-300s, A-310s and A-330s. Approximately 4,400 of the engines are operating worldwide, 825 on U.S. airlines.

## Eurostar to Extend Special Fare

PARIS (Reuters) — The Eurostar high-speed rail service, which is locked in a price war with Channel ferry companies, said Tuesday its special Paris-London round-trip fare of 594 francs (\$122) would be maintained until March 31. It was due to expire Dec. 10.

The Paris-London price is conditional on a Saturday night stay in London or a booking two weeks before departure.

Southern U.S. beach resorts and tourist areas had the nation's highest crime rates in 1994, an FBI survey of areas with populations above 100,000 shows. Miami topped the list, with 19 violent crimes per 1,000 residents, followed by Gainesville, also in Florida, with a rate of 14 per 1,000, and Tucson, Arizona, 8 per 1,000. (APF)

Japan Airlines has regained clearance to offer full maintenance services to U.S.-registered airlines after adjusting procedures to comply with U.S. requirements, JAL said. (APF)

## CLINTON: President Opens Drive for Support of Congress and Public

Continued from Page 1

stantial. The House voted Nov. 17 in a nonbinding resolution to ban funding for a U.S. troop presence in Bosnia unless Congress first approved. The vote was 243 to 171, largely on party lines.

Mr. Clinton's attempts to woo Mr. Gingrich and other congressional leaders began earlier. Last week, he sent Mr. Gingrich a nine-page letter that said, in part, that a U.S. failure to fully support the peace process in Bosnia would weaken NATO and undercut American leadership.

But even some congressmen who might be disposed to support a Bosnia mission said that they had serious, perhaps insurmountable, reservations.

"Everyone appreciates the effort that went into negotiating this peace agreement," Representative Christopher Cox, Republican of California, told CNN.

"But a Pollyanna view of just how this started and how it might end is not constructive," he added. "We are told by the president that Congress should be assured by assurances given from Slobodan Milosevic, the war criminal whose aggression

started all of this."

How the Bosnia debate plays out in Congress will depend largely on how it plays out before the public. And Americans now will be forced to pay much closer attention than they have so far.

The public appears to be divided. A poll early this month by NBC and the Wall Street Journal found 51 percent of Americans opposed deployment of American troops in Bosnia, while 41 percent supported it.

More recently, Washington Post reporters canvassed voters in Dayton, a Middle Western heartland city where people have had the Bosnia question thrust before their eyes more than anywhere else in the country. They found the same sort of division.

The debate in coming days is certain to boil down to a few central questions. What exactly will be the American role in Bosnia? What will be the risks? How long will American troops have to stay? What, if any, is the vital American interest in Bosnia? And, ultimately, is the cause worth the lives of American soldiers?

Mr. Clinton has tried repeatedly in recent weeks to say that the stakes are vital to the United States, and he addressed the

question again Tuesday.

"American leadership, together with our allies, is needed to make this peace real and enduring," he said. "Our values, our interests and our leadership all over the world are at stake."

He offered other assurances as well, speaking to questions that have been heard in Congress and from the public.

U.S. troops would be in Bosnia as part of a NATO force, he said, and would take orders "only from the American general who commands NATO."

He said they would have sufficient firepower "and the authorization to use that power if need be" — to dissuade warring parties from attacking them.

There would be a "reasonable timetable" for withdrawal — presumably, political observers say, before the presidential election next November. And the mission of the troops would be "clear, limited and achievable."

Mr. Clinton said he wanted Americans to hear the assurances of the Balkan parties to the peace accord that they would do "everything in their power" to ensure a smooth implementation of the peace plan.

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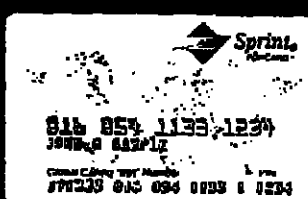
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Argentina	001-400-777-1111	Denmark	0045-067-77
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Australia (Sydney)	1-800-331-10	Ecuador	999-171
Australia (Melbourne)	1-800-881-877	Egypt (Cairo)	334-4777
Austria	022-903-014	El Salvador	191
Bahamas	1-800-380-2111	Fiji Islands	004-850-100-3
Bahrain	800-777	Finland	0035-1-2254
Bangladesh	1-800-874-8000	France	19-007
Belgium	800-1004	Germany	0130-0013
Bermuda	1-800-222-0677	Greece	008-001-411
Bolivia	000-3333	Guam	900-3366
Brazil	0800-856	Honduras	121
Brazil (Virgin Islands)	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong	008-1877
Bulgaria	00-800-3010	Hong Kong	008-1877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	0036-1-2254
Cayman Islands	1-800-360-4663	India	0091-11-2254
Chile	009-0217	Indonesia	0062-001-13-0123
Colombia	980-220-010	Indonesia (Surabaya)	0062-001-13-0123
Costa Rica	0050-001-13-0123		
		Israel	00972-001-10
		Italy	0039-001-10
		Japan	0081-001-10
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## THE AMERICAS

## Poll Finds Majority For Clinton In Battle

By Richard Morin  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has a majority of Americans on his side as federal budget negotiations enter a critical phase, while his Republican opponents in Congress face growing disapproval over the way they have handled the budget impasse, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll.

The survey, conducted Sunday before the agreement to end the partial government shutdown was announced, found that 7 in 10 — including a majority of Republicans — disapproved of the way Republicans in Congress are handling the budget dispute. And the poll indicated that last week's government shutdown and the continuing budget stalemate had sent the job ratings of the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, and the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, plummeting.

Overall, 56 percent of those interviewed said Mr. Clinton's position on the budget issue was closer to their own, while 36 percent supported the Republicans. By a 2-1 ratio, those interviewed agreed that the Republican plan to balance the federal budget in seven years cut too deeply into domestic programs and a smaller majority said Mr. Clinton should veto it.

A total of 827 randomly selected adults were interviewed. Margin of sampling error for the overall results is plus or minus 4 percentage points.

The results of the Post-ABC News poll echoed the findings of other recent polls and were reinforced by separate interviews with voters around the country conducted by Washington Post reporters.

The surveys and interviews suggest that most Americans blamed Republicans in Congress for the budget impasse. Even a majority of the Republicans interviewed expressed disapproval of the way their party's congressional leaders had dealt so far with the dispute.

Less than half of those interviewed — 45 percent — said they approved of the job Mr. Dole was doing as leader of the Senate Republicans, down from 60 percent in March. During the same period, the percentage who disapproved of Mr. Dole's job performance grew from 28 percent to 46 percent in the most recent survey.

Likewise, two in three respondents — 65 percent — said they disapproved of the job Mr. Gingrich was doing as speaker, up from 50 percent in June. About one in four Americans — 27 percent — views favorably Mr. Gingrich's performance.

While Representative Gingrich and Senator Dole appear to have suffered during the shutdown and budget debate, President Clinton managed to hold his own. His job approval rating stood at 54 percent in the recent poll, unchanged from a Post-ABC News survey conducted before the shutdown began and up from 47 percent in June.

There are certain values that President Clinton is standing up for that I think are worth it, and if this adds to his credibility with the American people, then something good will come of it," said David Sponder, 37, a psychologist who lives in Los Angeles, in a typical respondent comment.



President Clinton giving a thumbs-up after thanking congressional Democrats for their support in the budget fight. With him is Representative Vic Fazio of California.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### A Campaign Watershed?

WASHINGTON — The whole vast cycle of primaries, party caucuses, nominating conventions and campaigns — with all its twists and unpredictable turns — has not even begun. Yet the defining moment of the 1996 presidential election may well be at hand.

By Dec. 15 or not too long thereafter, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans, including Mr. Clinton's likely opponent next November, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, must decide whether it is to be compromise or stalemate on the size and shape of the federal budget — including tax cuts and wrenching changes in Medicare, welfare and other entitlement programs.

Given the volatile nature of those issues and the fact that hundreds of delegates to next summer's nominating conventions are to be chosen in the first few months of 1996, the outcome of the budget crisis will go far toward shaping the struggle for the White House.

"Normally, the shape a presidential election develops over a fairly long period," said John Alexander, a University of Cincinnati historian. "But sometimes a series of concrete events, packed into a short span of time, become the potentially defining moment for a whole campaign."

He likened the present situation to President Harry S. Truman's confrontation with the Republican-controlled Congress in 1948 and the televised debates between John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon in 1960.

This year's search for a budget agreement will almost certainly decide the tactics of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Dole and others in the critical early rounds of next year's campaign.

More important, whether the two sides can reach agreement may determine whether the country is treated to a traditional battle for the White House or something far nastier and more divisive.

Will the campaign boil down to an argument over a historic reordering of the federal government's role in American life?

#### Away From Politics

- The Food and Drug Administration has approved 3TC — a new anti-viral AIDS drug — to be used with the frequently prescribed AZT, bolstering the growing belief that using combinations of powerful drugs is the most effective way to fight the infection. The drug was licensed less than five months after its manufacturer first submitted its application to the agency, and two weeks after an FDA panel recommended that it be approved. (LAT)
- A judge has denied a request by the jointly operated Detroit Newspapers that an order restricting strike demonstrations at a suburban printing plant be expanded to all newspaper facilities. (AP)
- A Washington state trooper who gained national attention when he stopped a young

Such a campaign would not lack for fireworks or heated rhetoric, but it would fall well within the bounds of traditional combat.

The alternative may be a tooth-and-fang effort to shift the blame for an opposite outcome — continued paralysis in Washington.

If compromise is reached, strategists for Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole say, their campaign scripts are clear.

"If Dole has a strength, it is that he can reach solutions that are palatable to the American people, which accomplish a policy objective and become law," said former Senator Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, a Dole adviser.

Clinton strategists, on the other hand, would portray a budget compromise as a victory for Mr. Clinton as the leader who supported fiscal responsibility but defended the elderly, the poor and middle-class families against Republican excesses.

James Carville, a top Clinton political adviser, said that if a final deal was struck, Mr. Clinton could credibly argue that "the Republicans had a terrible budget and I took them to the negotiating table and made it a lot better for the American people." (LAT)

#### Specter Will Drop Race

WASHINGTON — Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania has decided to quit his long-shot Republican presidential bid because of poor fund-raising results, a senior campaign official said.

Another official said Mr. Specter was expected to make a withdrawal announcement this week, most likely in Philadelphia on Wednesday. (AP)

#### Quote / Unquote

Ross Perot, as he submitted petitions with more than 50,000 names to get his Reform Party on the Ohio ballot next year, was asked if he would run for president again. He replied: "This is not about me. This is about the American people." (AP)

couple on their way to an abortion clinic and tried to persuade them not to go through with the procedure was dismissed for the incident. An internal investigation by the Washington State Patrol found that Lane W. Jackstadt, a 12-year veteran, had violated the agency's code of ethics and engaged in "unbecoming conduct" during the incident last year. (LAT)

• After 30 witnesses and 300 exhibits, the prosecution rested in trying to prove to a jury in Los Angeles that Erik and Lyle Menendez killed their wealthy parents. The last witness called in the prosecution's six-week case was an expert who showed a computer recreation of the Aug. 20, 1989, slayings of Jose and Kitty Menendez. (AP)

• The Washington edition of the Los Angeles Times returned Monday, four months after publication was discontinued in a cost-cutting move. (AP)

## Many Budget Hurdles Lie Ahead Economic Projections May Ease Final Accord

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans got over their first big hurdle when they reached an agreement on a temporary spending bill to reopen the government. But on the much larger issue ahead — how to balance the budget — they may only have agreed to disagree.

That may ultimately depend not just on the will to compromise, which is conditioned by polls, focus groups and whichever side makes the latest political blunder and feels weak.

It may also depend on whether a fresh look by the Congressional Budget Office at the economic projections for the next seven years — an art that some economists consider borderline science fiction — finds enough extra cash to take the roughest edges off the Republican plan to balance the budget in seven years, which Congress finally passed Monday. The rosier the forecast, the less money has to be cut.

Both sides are now formally committed "to enact legislation in the first session of the 104th Congress to achieve a balanced budget not later than fiscal year 2002." That is the part of the agreement that the Republicans like to focus on.

And they are equally committed to the idea that such a budget must "protect future generations, insure Medicare solvency, reform welfare and provide adequate funding for Medicaid, education, agriculture, national defense, veterans and the environment." That is the part Democrats emphasize.

Since the Republicans had never said they were against any of those things, and Representative Tom DeLay, Republican of Texas, cheerfully asserted that the Republican budget did all that, it might seem that they gave up nothing and that they won because the president had finally agreed on seven years.

But that language also provides Democrats with a reason to disagree or, as the White

House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said Monday, to reject any deal unless it "protects the president's priorities."

When they heard Mr. Panetta make comments like that, talk about balancing the budget in

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"seven or eight years" and assert that "we basically preserve the options of both sides," House Republicans were annoyed.

"There is no wiggle room here," asserted Representative Gerald B.H. Solomon, Republican of New York and chairman of the Rules Committee. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Representative Robert L. Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, said the agreement concluded Sunday "sets in strong cement" the commitment to balance the budget in seven years.

Still, whenever politicians make an interim agreement, each side claims to have fooled

the other. So it is important to remember that this deal is just that, a pact that provides for reopening closed government offices for four weeks. And for the last three of those weeks, starting Monday, the two sides will talk about balancing the budget.

If they agree, they can then be statesmanlike and talk about how everybody had to make concessions for the nation's good and so on.

The reasons that both sides chose to negotiate this time — each backing down a little bit — are of more than historical interest. Questions of Democratic determination and polls suggesting Republican weakness are still going to be part of the calculus when talks begin Monday.

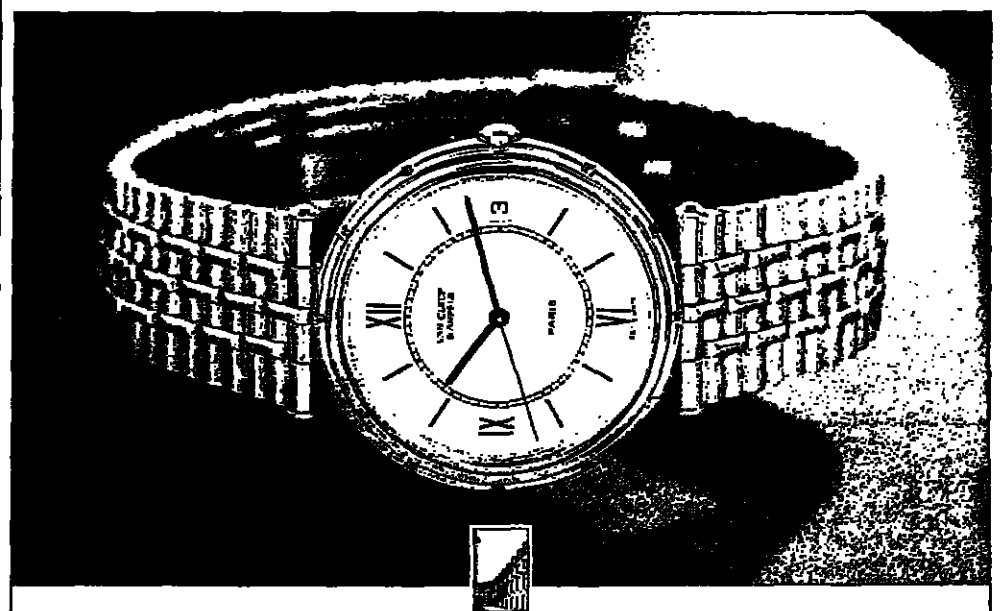
The administration had two good reasons for sitting down to deal.

One was fear. When 48 House Democrats voted with Republicans late Wednesday for a stopgap spending bill, they

did not provide a veto-proof majority. But the combination of conservatives and liberals with civil service constituents came close enough so that President Clinton, scorned by congressional Democrats as an uncertain ally during the summer, now had to worry about being deserted if he stood firm.

The other was a sense that the House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, was at a low point in terms of influence. He had been widely ridiculed for complaining about his treatment on Air Force One, and his standing with the public was dropping fast.

That included the Republican public. A CBS News poll Sunday showed that when the public was asked if it thought Mr. Gingrich believed what he said about the budget or was just saying "what he thinks people want to hear," more Republicans than not thought he was pandering. Mr. Clinton was believed by his own party and by the public as well.



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Hamburg dep 07:43	
Helsinki dep 08:13	
Copenhagen dep 07:25	Cairo arr 18:09
London dep 06:35	
Milan dep 07:35	
Munich dep 08:35	Damascus arr 15:35
Nice dep 07:19	
Paris dep 07:20	
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## ASIA

## Murayama Would Use Force to Protect U.S. Base Leases

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Easing a sore point with the United States, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama declared Tuesday that he would force Japanese landowners to renew leases for property that is used for American bases.

The first of the leases expire next March. If Mr. Murayama did not intervene, then part of the land on an American base would revert to its Japanese owner.

While Mr. Murayama's decision clears the way for continued operation of U.S. bases, it also underscores the growing sensitivity over the American military presence, particularly on the

southern Japanese island of Okinawa. The leases involved are on Okinawa, where the bases are concentrated.

"This is a tough but necessary choice to maintain the Japanese-U.S. security alliance," Mr. Murayama said, according to the chief cabinet secretary, Koken Nosaka.

The decision was particularly painful for Mr. Murayama, the head of the Socialist Party. Mr. Murayama was a lifelong opponent of American bases in Japan, but he has had to abandon almost all of his positions since being installed as prime minister by a conservative-dominated coalition.

"Time is running out," Mr. Murayama told reporters later, and indeed time already may have run out. The

legal procedure for Mr. Murayama to force an extension of the leases is so cumbersome that it is not clear that it can be completed by March.

Normally, it is the governor of Okinawa who would sign the documents to force people to lease their land for bases or other public uses. But the governor, an American-trained scholar named Masahide Ota, has refused to sign and has demanded that the U.S. troops be gradually withdrawn from Okinawa.

Mr. Ota's stance against the bases is enormously popular. A recent poll found that 99 percent of Okinawans supported his stand, along with 78 percent of Japanese nationwide.

Antagonism toward the American

military presence, always evident in Okinawa, has grown sharply since the rape in September of a 12-year-old girl, allegedly by three American servicemen. The men have pleaded guilty and are now on trial, although their families have suggested that they have been railroaded.

The next step is for Mr. Murayama to advise Mr. Ota to sign the documents forcing the extension of the leases. Then, when Mr. Ota rejects the advice, Mr. Murayama can order Mr. Ota to sign. When Mr. Ota refuses to obey, as he is expected to, Mr. Murayama can go to court to compel him to do so. And finally, if Mr. Ota refuses, Mr. Murayama can himself sign the necessary documents.

The dispute over the land-use rights has cast a shadow over attempts by U.S. and Japanese officials to reaffirm the importance of the American military presence in Japan. President Bill Clinton had been planning to make a state visit to Japan a few days ago, to underscore the importance of the security relationship, and security issues are still expected to be the centerpiece of the visit when it is rescheduled for some time early next year.

Also Tuesday, Seishiro Eto, the head of the Defense Agency, announced that a search would begin next month for a new site for an artillery range used by Americans. The present site crosses an Okinawan highway that must be closed whenever drills begin.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

## Afghan Army Loses 2 Key Posts

KABUL — Afghan government troops lost two key positions east of Kabul to the Taliban militia early Tuesday as fierce fighting for control of the area entered its sixth day, the Defense Ministry said here.

"We made a tactical retreat from Chakari and Khurd Kabul, but are still maintaining other important posts in the area," a spokesman said.

The two villages, 25 kilometers (15 miles) southeast of the Afghan capital, were originally seized by the Taliban in a major attack on the area late Thursday, but the rebels were pushed out of most of the captured zone in a government counteroffensive on Saturday. (AFP)

## 40 Million Girls 'Missing' in India

NEW DELHI — Forty to 50 million girls are "missing" from the Indian population due to selective abortion and higher infant mortality rates, according to a report by Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund.

"In all but a few countries of the world, there are typically 105 women for every 100 men," the report said. "India is one of the few countries where there are fewer women than men: only 93 women for every 100 men."

"Missing girls reflect the unequal treatment that girls receive compared to boys," the report said. (AFP)

## North Korea Farmland Badly Hit

TOKYO — Huge swathes of farmland have been destroyed in North Korea by flooding and the Communist state faces a serious crisis, a leading international relief group said Tuesday.

"There has been enormous material damage," said Frank Boquet of the Médecins Sans Frontières group, which has had a team in North Korea for two months.

According to statistics released by the French-based group, about 400,000 hectares (1 million acres) of arable land have been wiped out by the floods that struck 145 of the isolated state's 200 regions during the summer. (AFP)

## India Presses Muslim Kidnappers

SRINAGAR, India — The Indian authorities said Tuesday that negotiators had stepped up their efforts to persuade Muslim rebels in Kashmir to release four Western hostages and denied that a swap was being planned.

"There was contact today and last evening with the kidnappers," a government spokesman told reporters. "We are hopeful of contacting them again."

The kidnappers, the previously unknown militant group Al Faran, warned Friday that one of the hostages was sick and "could die at any time." (AFP)

## Timorese Refugees Quit Jakarta

JAKARTA — Four East Timorese who took refuge in the French Embassy here Sunday left Tuesday to fly to asylum in Portugal, witnesses said.

The four students, aged 18 to 25, were helped by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The students had climbed the fence of the embassy Sunday, less than 48 hours after another group of five East Timorese who had done the same thing were flown to asylum in Portugal. (AFP)

## VOICES From Asia

Prime Minister Jim Bolger of New Zealand, opening his country's first embassy in Hanoi: "We want to trade with you." (AP)

Prime Minister Li Peng of China, admonishing senior officials: "Cut down on meetings, cut down on unnecessary assessments, appraisals and other activities of formalism, and lessen the burden on grassroots units." (Reuters)

Zhou Jihua, a professor of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The saying in Southeast Asia is that Santa Claus lives in China because that's where all the toys come from." (Bloomberg)

## King Sihanouk's Half Brother Is Jailed Over an Alleged Plot

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK, Thailand — The former foreign minister of Cambodia and a prominent critic of Cambodia's current government, Prince Norodom Sirivudh, was jailed Tuesday on charges that he had plotted to kill one of Cambodia's two prime ministers.

The prince, a half brother of King Norodom Sihanouk and a member of Parliament, was taken from his home in the capital, Phnom Penh, after telling reporters that he had turned down a deal that would have allowed him to leave his war-shattered nation.

He has denied any involvement in a plot to kill Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The case against Prince Sirivudh is being treated with

skepticism by foreign diplomats and many Cambodians.

"I didn't do anything wrong," Prince Sirivudh said Tuesday before he was led away to a Phnom Penh jail. "I'm ready to face trial. I will defend myself." He said he would not accept any arrangement that forced him to leave Cambodia.

"The government has produced no real evidence to back up the allegations against Sirivudh," said a Western diplomat in Phnom Penh. "Until it does, we'll remain highly skeptical of what's going on here."

The prince, who resigned last year as foreign minister in a protest over the government's treatment of its political opponents, was jailed after the Parliament voted earlier in the day to strip him of parliamentary

immunity. He had been detained in his home since Friday, when tanks and troops took to the streets of Phnom Penh, ostensibly to thwart an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Hun Sen.

The arrest of Prince Sirivudh was seen by some diplomats as a demonstration of the growing power of Mr. Hun Sen, who led the Vietnamese-backed Communist government that held power in Cambodia immediately before the 1993 elections.

The other prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, is Prince Sirivudh's nephew and King Sihanouk's son.

While the power-sharing arrangement between Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh has sometimes been uneasy, both men have recently talked of maintaining their coalition into the next century.



SCHOOL PRAYER — Buddhists in South Korea praying Tuesday for the success of their children in highly competitive university entrance examinations.

U.S. Sends Oil to North Korea  
Communists Say They'll Keep Pledges

Reuters

TOKYO — North Korea said Tuesday that it had received shipments of oil from the United States under last year's landmark nuclear pact and that it would abide by its part of the agreement.

The United States and the U.S.-led KEDO are delivering heavy oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as scheduled to reimburse it the energy loss by its frozen nuclear program according to the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, the official Korean

Central News Agency said. KEDO is the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

The United States and KEDO have shipped to Sonbong port all of 50,000 tons which they had to deliver in first three months after the publication of the agreed framework and 100,000 tons which they were to deliver by October this year, the agency said in a report monitored here.

Under an accord signed in Geneva in October last year, Pyongyang agreed to scrap its

nuclear program — which Washington believes was being used to make nuclear weapons — in exchange for two new reactors and interim energy supplies from the West.

The United States, South Korea and Japan are key members of the organization, charged with implementing and funding the Geneva nuclear accord.

"As long as the United States discharges its obligation without fail under the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, the DPRK will as ever continue what we have to do," the agency said.

## Sri Lankan Army Tries to Flank Jaffna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan troops on Tuesday avoided a frontal assault on the rebel bastion of Jaffna, instead deploying on a course to flank the town, military sources said.

Government troops, who entered the outskirts of the town Monday, were intending to trap the well-armed guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the sources said.

"Our aim is to starve them," a military official said here.

With the approach of the army, the guerrillas had massed thousands of fighters to prevent the fall of their stronghold, Tamil sources said Tuesday.

"No fewer than 2,000 Tigers have moved north to Jaffna in the past week," a Tamil source

quoted travelers as saying.

A large number of Tamils have come to Colombo from the rebel-held zone in the north.

The government troops were heading to Navatkuli, where a key road links Jaffna town with the rest of the Jaffna peninsula, which has been controlled by the Tigers for the past five years.

Monday's government advance to Jaffna's outskirts at Nallur came after Sri Lanka launched its biggest military offensive against the rebels in October.

Military officials said houses and buildings across Jaffna town had been heavily booby-trapped with explosives by the Tamils, and army engineers

were trying to defuse them.

On Monday, a soldier stepped on an anti-personnel mine at Nallur that set off a series of blasts that brought down 19 houses in a row, incapacitating an entire platoon, the sources said.

"We don't want to take unnecessary casualties by just rushing in," a senior military official said. "There is no hurry to take Jaffna."

"If the choice is between caution, which means heavier costs in keeping the supply lines going, and higher toll of our men if we rush into the city center, we will prefer to take our own time," a senior army officer said.

"We are moving steadily but cautiously," he said.

Tuesday's deployment came as troops continued a painstaking house-to-house search at Nallur, on Jaffna's eastern edge, as thousands of Tamil rebels braced for a last-ditch battle in the heavily built-up town.

Most parts of Jaffna town

were still under rebel control.

Sri Lankan troops, who are backed by tanks, artillery and the air force, are still 2.5 kilometers (1.5 miles) away from the heart of Jaffna.

Military sources said the army feared heavy street-by-street fighting if they were to advance into Jaffna, the traditional symbol of Tamil militancy and capital of the rebels' de facto state in northern Sri Lanka.

Some 300 soldiers and 1,600 guerrillas have died in fighting since the military campaign began Oct. 17. Thousands of others on both sides have been wounded.

Three policemen were killed Tuesday in an ambush by the Tigers in the country's east, officials said.

The rebels, with about 10,000 fighters, still control large areas in Sri Lanka's north and northwest, and also are active in the east.

More than 50,000 people have been killed in the struggle. (AFP, Reuters)

## Murayama Rules Out Call For Early Vote

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama, boosted by his role as host of an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meeting, on Tuesday ruled out a snap election to settle domestic political unrest.

The Asahi newspaper reported, meanwhile, that the governing coalition was likely to wait until after a state budget is formed next spring before dissolving the Diet.

"We shall not allow any vacuum in politics," Mr. Murayama said when asked about the possibility of an election before the Diet's term ends in mid-1997.

However, Mr. Murayama told a press conference wrapping up his chairmanship of the summit talks on Sunday: "Japan's leadership has been given high marks from participating countries. I will pursue policies with confidence based on this."

## Korean Prisoners Go On Strike To Protest Roh's Cell Privileges

Reuters

SEOUL — Dozens of South Korean prisoners began a hunger strike Tuesday to protest privileges extended to Roh Tae Woo, as prosecutors questioned Mr. Roh's closest advisers about his slush fund.

Mr. Roh, who confessed he amassed \$654 million during his 1988-1992 term in office and still keeps \$342 million in his secret coffers, was put into custody Thursday at the Seoul Detention House after being arrested on corruption charges.

More than 50 inmates at the

center went on a hunger strike Tuesday over what they believe is official coddling of the former president, dissident sources said.

Like other detained VIPs, Mr. Roh has a cell to himself, but media reports say that his room is double the usual size and that he has a private shower. Ordinary prisoners shower communally and are kept three or four to a cell that is unheated even in the icy winter.

Prosecutors questioned Kim Chong In, Mr. Roh's former economic affairs secretary, over the fund his former boss

amassed in office. They also were expected soon to bring in Lee Won Joe, a former member of Parliament who was in Mr. Roh's inner circle. Both of them have been barred from leaving the country.

"I will reveal all that is still in doubt," Mr. Kim told reporters.

Prosecutors have until Dec. 5 to charge Mr. Roh formally, a prosecution official said.

He said under South Korean law they can detain Mr. Roh for an initial 10 days and then for a further 10 days if necessary.

## China Cracks Down on Foreigners

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — China has expelled 15,000 foreigners in the last five years for committing crimes, including political crimes, and has launched a campaign to crack down on foreign subversives, a Chinese news service reported Tuesday.

An official of the Public Security Ministry said increasing numbers of "hostile elements" had entered China in recent years to participate in activities that endangered Chinese sovereignty, security and political and social stability, the semi-official news agency reported.

The official did not give details of the crimes committed or the nationalities of those expelled over the last five years but said 15,000 cases in which for-

eigners were implicated had been handled by police in 1994 alone. He added that the ministry had recently ordered tighter frontier controls and controls on hotels frequented by foreigners, to be vigilant in issuing visas and to deal swiftly with criminal matters involving foreigners.

He said the ministry also had decided to deal more severely with the increasing number of foreigners working illegally in China.

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## EUROPE

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

French Police Arrest 5  
In Bombing Investigation

PARIS — The French police detained five people on Tuesday suspected of ties to Muslim extremists blamed for a series of bomb attacks in France, the Interior Ministry said.

The ministry said the police had searched and questioned suspects in and around the central cities of Lyon and Orleans and the northern city of Arras. Judicial sources said the arrests were tied to a suspected Islamic network around Lyon.

The police did not disclose the names or nationalities of those held. Meanwhile, a man wounded in the July 25 bombing that began the terror attacks died of his injuries Tuesday, raising the death toll in that attack to eight.

The victim, identified only as a 35-year-old engineer, died of complications from injuries suffered in the bombing, at the Saint-Michel station. There have been no fatalities in the seven other incidents. The eight attacks have left 160 people injured. (Reuters, AP)

## Ex-Nazi Is Back in Rome

ROME — Erich Priebke, 82, a former Nazi officer accused of helping to organize the World War II massacre of 335 civilians, was returned to Rome on Tuesday after losing a 17-month extradition struggle with Argentina.

Mr. Priebke is due to stand trial for his involvement in the massacre, which took place in retaliation for the ambush killings by Italian paratroopers of 32 German soldiers.

Rome's German occupiers then ordered 10 Italians killed for each German, and later raised that total by 15. Mr. Priebke admitted taking part in the slayings but said he was only obeying orders. (AP)

## Chirac Thanks 3 Backers

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac of France on Tuesday thanked Germany, Spain and Greece, in letters to their leaders, for abstaining on a United Nations resolution condemning French nuclear testing.

France has reacted angrily to other members of the 15-nation European Union. France and Britain—the other EU nuclear power—were the only EU nations that voted against the resolution. (AP)

## Papandreou Recovering

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who was being treated for pneumonia, was placed on a respirator Tuesday, but doctors said his condition was "satisfactory."

"Twenty-four hours after the prime minister's admission, the developments of his health appear satisfactory," said Grigoris Skalkas, vice president of the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center. "Mechanical support has been used to aid his breathing functions. This

can last for a few hours or some days, depending on the condition." He said he did not know how long Mr. Papandreou might have to undergo treatment. (AP)

## U.K. Woman Is Convicted

GLOUCESTER, England — Rosemary West was found guilty Tuesday of murdering her daughter Heather and her stepdaughter, Charmaine.

The jury was sent back to deliberate eight other murder charges against the 41-year-old mother of eight, who had been charged in the so-called "House of Horrors" murders.

Her husband, Fred, 54, charged in the deaths of the same 10 girls and young women plus two other victims, hanged himself in jail last January. (AFP)

## Turkish Vote Date Upheld

ANKARA — Turkey can hold early general elections on Dec. 24, a board of judges said Tuesday, ending two months of political uncertainty.

The board chairman, Nihat Yavuz, said that the annulment by Turkey's Constitutional Court of two clauses in the election law would not affect the timetable for the polls.

The Constitutional Court on Saturday canceled two articles of the law regulating polls after a challenge by members of Parliament. It ordered that a relatively high regional minimum vote requirement be lowered and countrywide constituencies for 100 new deputies be scrapped. (Reuters)

## Calendar

EU events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Weekly meeting of European Commissioners to announce economic forecasts for 1996-1997.

BRUSSELS: Meeting between the Slovak deputy prime minister, Jozsef Kalman, and the European commissioners for agriculture and social affairs.

BRUSSELS: Meeting between Francois Perigot, president of UNICE, the European employers association, and the European commissioner in charge of monetary questions, Yves-Thibault de Silguy.

BRUSSELS: Meeting between the director-general of the International Air Transport Association and the European commissioner in charge of research and education, Edith Cresson.

BRUSSELS: Second day of the plenary session of the Economic and Social Affairs Committee.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Papal Ban  
Challenged  
By a Million  
Germans

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

BONN — Only days after the Vatican strengthened its ban on the ordination of women as priests, Roman Catholic dissidents here raised a new challenge to Pope John Paul II with a petition signed by more than a million German Catholics opposed to his views on a celibate, male-only priesthood and traditional sexual morality.

The petition was immediately dismissed by Bishop Karl Lehmann of Mainz, chairman of the German Bishops Conference, as divisive. But, coming so soon after a similar display of restiveness among Catholics in Austria, the petition highlighted a growing rift between the Pope and Catholics in some of Europe's most affluent centers.

The petition in Germany was inspired by the protest in Austria earlier this year when 500,000 people, far more than organizers had forecast, signed a list of demands calling for a married priesthood that included both men and women and for a more liberal approach to homosexuality.

The Austrian petition, which followed allegations of sexual misconduct against Cardinal Hans-Hermann Groer, archbishop of Vienna and the head of the Austrian Bishops Conference, was viewed by its organizers as a huge success because support came from roughly half the estimated 1 million Austrians who regularly attend Mass.

The organizers of the German petition had hoped for a similar proportion of the 5 million regular churchgoers among Germany's 28 million Catholics.

The results, announced Monday, showed that 1.8 million people had signed the appeal, an estimated 1.5 million of them Catholics. Still, the large number of signatories inspired Bishop Lehmann to acknowledge "that there is a very strong need for dialogue."

Blunt Warning About EU's Future  
Bloc Runs Risk of Political Deadlock, González Says

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a blunt warning to his fellow European Union leaders on Tuesday, Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain said the Union ran the risk of political deadlock because the leaders were unwilling to tackle the main challenges facing the bloc through the end of the decade.

In an interview with eight newspapers here, Mr. González said he was rebuffed by his colleagues at an informal EU summit meeting in September when he called for a coherent strategy for confronting the major issues on the EU agenda.

They include negotiations starting next year to reform EU governing institutions, the start of membership negotiations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, an overhaul of the EU budget and its huge farm and development programs to make enlargement affordable, and decisions in 1998 on the launching of a single EU currency.

"My worry today is that when I try to talk about the medium term, the majority of my colleagues don't want to talk about it," Mr. González said. Any attempt to take on those interrelated issues one by one "would guarantee failure," he said.

Mr. González also said he believed the Union would have to begin membership negotiations with Central and East European countries in 1998, as those countries are seeking. It

would be "absolutely illogical and unrealistic" to deny a 1998 starting date to the East Europeans when the Union has already promised as much to Cyprus and Malta, he said.

The comments by Mr. González were the clearest yet from any EU leader about the timetable for negotiations, and come at a time of growing fear in the East that membership is slipping as an EU priority because of its big budget cost.

The negotiations will not be easy or quick, Mr. González indicated, and the Union will have to insist on long transition periods of 10 to 14 years before giving the East Europeans full access to EU farm and development subsidies. As the biggest benefactor of those subsidies today, Spain stands to lose the most from EU enlargement.

Among other issues addressed in the 90-minute interview, Mr. González:

• Supported Germany's call for a stability pact to ensure tighter budgetary discipline among countries that join a single European currency, as long as criteria for entering monetary union remained unchanged.

• Said monetary union would reinforce political cohesion in a growing Union by requiring members to conduct economic policy in a "strongly coordinated" manner.

• Predicted that Britain would join a single currency, perhaps by 2003, in order to safeguard London's position as a leading financial center.

• Said his government would consider nominating Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga to become secretary-general of NATO if there is a consensus in his favor, but was not campaigning for the post. The departure of Mr. Solana, a leading contender to succeed Mr. González as head of the Spanish Socialist Party, would cause "some internal problems," he said.

What is needed to regain public support for European integration, Mr. González said, is an overall strategy for meeting the Union's economic, political and security challenges in the next five years.

He held out little hope that leaders would make a start on such a strategy in Madrid on Dec. 15 and Dec. 16, because their agenda already is over- charged with a flurry of reports and meetings with leaders of Eastern Europe and the Mercosur bloc of Latin American countries.

Students Across France Protest  
Overcrowding and Poor Prospects

The Associated Press

PARIS — University students, angered by poor facilities, overcrowding and looming unemployment, marched in cities across France on Tuesday to press their demands for more government spending.

The students marched in Paris from the Place Saint-Michel in the heart of the Latin Quarter to the Education Ministry. Chanting, "Angry students, we are sick of the mess," and carrying signs reading "Money!"

Police estimated the number of protesters at about 10,000, while organizers claimed the figure was twice that.

They were joined by tens of thousands of others from more than 20 universities in cities across France, from Lille in the north to Rennes in the west and Montpellier in the south.

Everywhere their demands were the same.

"We need more facilities, we need more teachers," David

Williot said as he marched in Paris. "The whole system is completely dilapidated."

The demonstrations Tuesday were a test for the embattled government of the conservative prime minister, Alain Juppé, which is trying to reduce a \$32 billion franc (\$64.4 billion) budget deficit this year.

On Sunday, Mr. Juppé said his government would make an effort to find additional funding for the universities, but he added that this could be done only within the current budget constraints.

Speaking before the National Assembly, Education Minister François Bayrou promised to unveil an emergency plan.

In the past, a succession of French governments were forced to give in to student demands in exchange for social peace.

"We are scandalized and furious over the way the university problem is treated," said Félix Cau, a 20-year-old history stu-

dent. "They only pay attention to us when we rant and rave."

The march Tuesday culminated a month of protests that began in the Normandy city of Rouen, where students struck for three weeks.

That conflict was settled when the government agreed to give the university an additional 9 million francs and to create 200 more teaching posts.

But the success of the Rouen students inspired action at other universities.

The heart of the problem is that the number of university students has increased dramatically in recent years, while the budget has not kept pace.

From 300,000 in 1968, the year of the student-worker protests, the number of students has grown to 2.2 million, dispersed in 90 state universities.

This year's budget of 43 billion francs is only 4 percent higher than in 1994, while the number of students grew by 6 percent over last year.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# UN, Low on Funds And Successes, To Trim Peace Role

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Strapped for cash and dogged by failures in Bosnia and Somalia, the United Nations is dramatically scaling back its readiness to keep peace around the world.

With peacekeeping costs for its 16 current missions far exceeding the organization's regular budget, officials from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali down have expressed concern that peacekeeping has drained resources away from more traditional tasks like development work.

Their reappraisal was also motivated by a sense that the United Nations erred badly in straying from traditional peacekeeping into peace enforcement, under which troops are sent in to make the belligerents stop fighting. The organization's inability to deter fighting in Bosnia and Croatia and its withdrawal under fire from Somalia saddled it with an unwelcome image of ineffectuality.

The United Nations is not giving up peacekeeping altogether, but there has been evidence that it intends to do less of it.

"Despite all the attention given to peacekeeping, it must be remembered that the United Nations has deeper, more far-reaching responsibilities," Mr. Boutros Ghali told the Business Council for the United Nations on Nov. 2.

In his address to the business group in New York, Mr. Boutros Ghali described the United Nations' intervention in Bosnia as "mission impossible." He summarized the view now prevailing that lightly armed peacekeepers must not be sent into any more live wars.

"The future of peacekeeping — and of our system of international security as a whole — depends upon the restoration of its logic," he said. "In war situations, the international community should authorize the combat forces needed to deal with it.

Where a cease-fire is in place, and where the consent and cooperation of the parties is reliable, peacekeepers should be deployed."

During its peacekeeping heyday back in July 1993, the United Nations had 78,744 soldiers and military and police observers in missions from the former Yugoslavia to El Salvador and Cambodia.

The total number is expected to dwindle to as few as 10,000 or 15,000 as missions shrink, are not renewed or are handed to regional organizations.

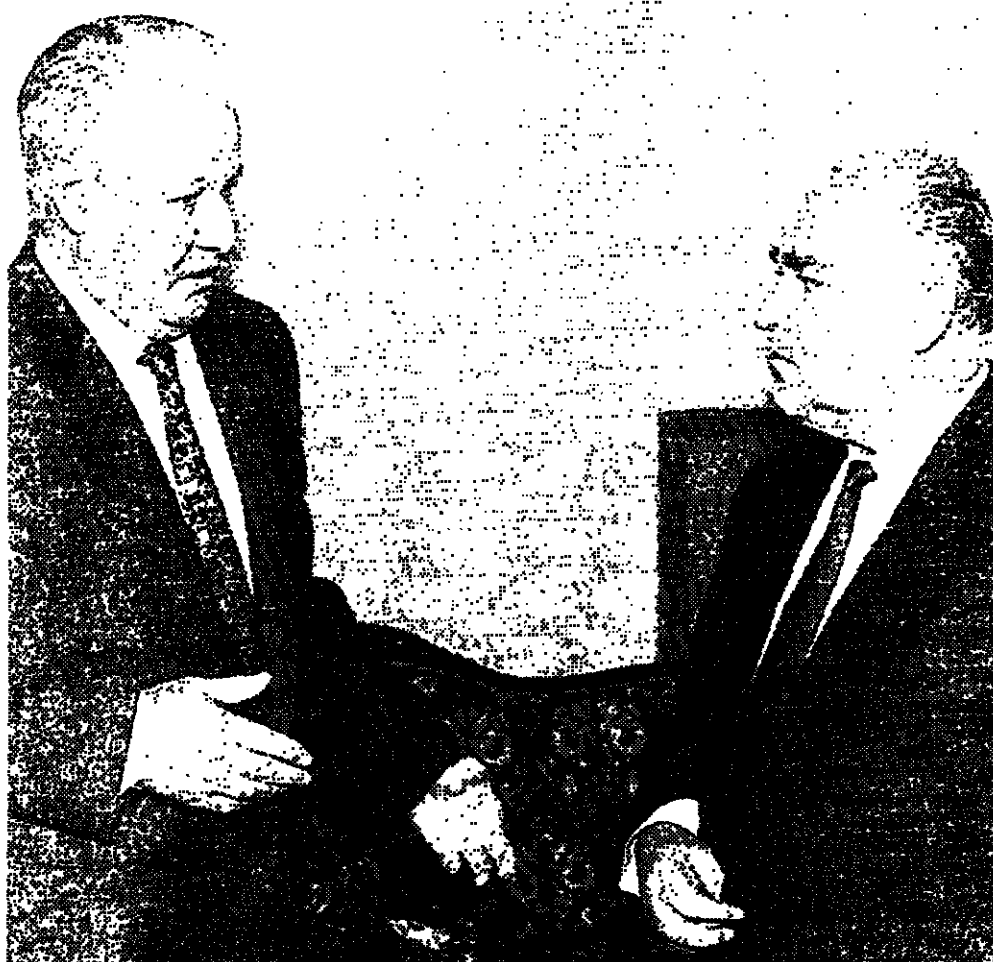
In a letter to the Security Council on Sept. 18, Mr. Boutros Ghali said the United Nations could not afford to strengthen its peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. He proposed that the task be given to another multinational force, which NATO and the United States are assembling.

As of Oct. 31, the United Nations reported that it had 58,763 military and civilian personnel deployed in 16 countries.

In all, 84 countries were contributing to peacekeeping, from France and Britain, with 7,485 and 6,407 soldiers respectively, down to Albania, with a single military observer in Georgia.

The United Nations' financial woes have left it with "a diminished capacity for peacekeeping," in Mr. Boutros Ghali's words, because many member countries have not paid their dues. As a result, the organization has fallen so far behind in reimbursing countries for providing troops that poorer countries cannot afford to continue contributing soldiers.

Another deterrent often mentioned is the American failure to assume leadership for peacekeeping under the UN umbrella, after the deaths of 18 U.S. soldiers in Somalia in September 1993, or even to pay what it owes. The United Nations contends that the United States owes more than \$800 million in peacekeeping dues, an amount that Washington disputes.



ON THE MEND — President Boris Yeltsin, left, and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin meeting Tuesday at the Moscow hospital where Mr. Yeltsin is being treated.

## DISSIDENT: China Comes Down Hard on Critic

Continued from Page 1

Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Beijing, and leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum in Osaka — allowed Mr. Jiang to sidestep personal confrontations over China's human rights conditions.

"This illustrates, as if any additional evidence were needed, the utter contempt of the Chinese leadership for the rule of law and flagrant violations of the human right of freedom of expression," said Richard Dicker, an official of Human Rights Watch, a U.S.-based group. "It is a slap in the face of those, including the Clinton administration, who had been talking about the elimination of some of the most egregious elements of China's criminal law."

In late 1978, Mr. Wei took

part in the Democracy Wall movement, when activists plastered posters and political essays on walls in the center of the city. Mr. Wei ran a magazine called Explorations, printed on a hand-cranked device. While many Democracy Wall activists cautiously couched their essays in the jargon of the day, Mr. Wei lambasted the "deafening noise of class-struggle slogans."

At a time that many were welcoming Mr. Deng's "four modernizations" — agriculture, industry, science and technology, and national defense — Mr. Wei said that Mr. Deng's reform plan would fail without democracy, which he called the "fifth modernization."

Arrested in 1979 and sentenced to 15 years in jail, Mr. Wei served much of his time in solitary confinement. He also

worked on a labor camp in harsh Qinghai Province before being moved to the Tianjin area.

Mr. Wei was released early in September 1993 as China was trying to brush up its image and convince the international community to choose Beijing as the site of the 2000 Olympic Games. Unbowed by his years in jail, Mr. Wei immediately threw himself back into politics, making new contacts with workers, intellectuals and foreign journalists even though he was closely monitored by Beijing police. Mr. Wei spoke out against China's treatment of political prisoners and urged the world to pick a different site for the Olympics.

Soon after meeting the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, John Shattuck, Mr. Wei was redetained.

## Diana's Candid Comments On Separation: 'Deep, Profound Sadness'

The Associated Press  
Excerpts from the interview with Diana, Princess of Wales, by the BBC:

On suffering depression after the birth of her first son in 1982: "I received a great deal of treatment, but I knew myself that actually what I needed was space and time to adapt to all the different roles that had come my way."

On reaction in the royal family to her depression: "It gave everybody a wonderful new label: Diana's unstable, and Diana's mentally unbalanced. And unfortunately that seems to have stuck, on and off, over the years."

On her eating disorder: "I had bulimia for a number of years. And that's like a secret disease you inflict upon yourself because your self-esteem is at low ebb, and you don't think you are worthy or valuable. You fill your stomach up four or five times a day — some do it more — and it gives you a feeling of comfort. It's like having a pair of arms around you, but it's temporary. Then you are disgusted at the bloatedness of your stomach, and you bring it all up again."

On media pressure: "I was the one who was always pitched out front, whether it was my clothes, what I said, what my hair was doing, everything. So basically we were a married couple doing the same job, which is very difficult to anyone, and more so if you've got all the attention on you."

On feeling isolated: "Anything good I ever did, nobody ever said a thing, never said well done, or was it O.K. But if I tripped up, which

invariably I did because I was new at the game, a ton of bricks came down on me. There were lots of tears, and one could dive into the bulimia to escape."

On reports she tried to injure herself: "I just hurt my arms and my legs; and I work in environments now where I see women doing similar things and I'm able to understand completely where they're coming from."

On Prince Charles's relationship with Camilla Parker-Bowles: "Well, there were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded."

On her feelings when she and Charles agreed to separate: "Deep, deep, profound sadness. Because we had struggled to keep it going, but obviously we'd both run out of steam."

On Charles's admission of adultery last year: "I was pretty devastated myself. But then I admired the honesty, because it takes a lot to do that. To be honest about a relationship with someone else, in his position, that's quite something."

On whether her relationship with Major James Hewitt went beyond friendship: "Yes, I adored him. Yes, I was in love with him."

On what role she envisions for herself: "I think the British people need someone in public life to give affection, to make them feel important, to support them, to give them light in their dark tunnels."

On the prospects for a divorce: "I await my husband's decision of which way we are all going to go."

## DIANA: Feminist Princess Puts End to Fairy Tale

Continued from Page 1

cozy royal nest, the "happy family" myth has been perpetuated. Diana torpedoed that image when she brought to public attention her husband's mistress, and on Monday admitted to an extramarital affair with a former cavalry officer, James Hewitt. She claims Prince William was so understanding that he bought his mom a box of chocolates to cheer her up when the affair went sour.

If the confession sounded like an admission on an Oprah Winfrey talk show, that figures. For the princess fits not only the feminist role of passive wife turned independent achiever, but also the celebrity mode known as TOT, or triumph over tragedy. Diana as victim, inflicting physical damage on herself because of low self-esteem and her husband's lack of

warmth, develops into a confident, articulate, assertive woman.

The honesty with which Diana confronted her emotions, and discussed her psychological turmoil and her physical struggle with the eating disorder bulimia, will win her sympathy and compassion — especially from women. Yet there was another, more traditional and less appealing role-play: as wronged wife taking her revenge, insinuating that her husband is not fit to be chairman of the board.

Diana's most potent card is her power over the media, of whom she is both an arch manipulator and a quarry. She knows as deftly as any A-list celeb how to play a range of expressions from the doe-eyed disconsolate of the early part of her television interview, to the 100-watt smile to the phalanges

of paparazzi at the cancer benefit.

In talk show terms, the independent princess, strengthened by her public support and by her visits to the modern temple of body worship, the workout gym, seems finally to have "got a life." But has she?

The question is whether Diana would have any power if she were to divorce herself literally as well as metaphorically from the royal family and the courtiers whom she considers "the enemy" just because their first duty is to the sovereign and monarchy's inexorable bloodline.

Diana says that she is not seeking a divorce. Although this might be designed to force her husband's hand or up her divorce settlement, it more likely expresses the ambivalent position in which the princess finds herself. That is summed up by her semi-official visit to Argentina later this week. She wants to help reconciliation between two countries recently at war. But to do that, she has to represent Britain — and her only justification for that role is as the wife and mother of England's future monarchs.

Diana wants, she says, to use the media interest to her and the country's advantage, not to "be battered by it." But fame and celebrity are fickle support in building a long-term career. As she gets older, and her glamour becomes less spontaneously photogenic, Diana will find the cameras move on to other targets. Fast-forward five years, when Prince William will be 18, and his chase and choice of a royal bride and future queen will be the irresistible and overriding royal story.

What advice would this thoroughly modern mother-in-law give to a woman who will be defined just as much as Lady Diana Spencer was by the man, she marries, rather than the woman she is?

Would she tell William's bride to look for affection from an adoring public rather than from her husband? To reconcile herself to a life of public duty, and private loneliness? To walk out before her face is on the souvenir beakers? Or to find consolation in being the world's number one cover girl? To take a lover? Or to take it on the chin? Or to suggest that, for a 21st-century woman, marrying a future king could be a worthwhile life choice, of sorts.

## PALACE: An Offer of Support to Find a New Role

Continued from Page 1

said Nigel Evans, editor of Majesty magazine. "Now the timing has simply shifted far closer to the present."

Friends of Prince Charles sought Tuesday to limit the damage from what was being hailed as Diana's virtuoso performance as victim in her hour-long television interview Monday night.

They told interviewers that the prince was more hurt than angry, and insisting that he, too, now wanted to put his failed marriage behind him and to press on with his role as a public figure.

Those more conciliatory comments contrasted sharply, however, with what amounted to a televised rebuttal by Charles's close friend, Armed Forces Minister Nicholas Soames.

Appearing immediately after the conclusion of Diana's interview on BBC2, Mr. Soames dismissed her allegations of a powerful palace conspiracy dead set against her, and insisted that such claims merely showed "the advanced stages of paranoia."

Viewed by an audience in Britain estimated to have exceeded 21 million people (and 200 million more internationally), Diana's interview dominated the British papers Tuesday.

The Bosnian peace talks in Dayton, Ohio, the defeat of Lech Walesa in Poland, much less the posthumous release of the long-awaited new Beatles' single, all got short shrift.

Britain's tabloids all led their papers with Diana's confession to having had an affair with a riding instructor, Captain James Hewitt. The Daily Mail's front-page treatment, "I loved James Hewitt," Her Amazing Story, Pages 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 & 11, typified the nature and scale of reaction in the popular press. Words like crisis, bombshell and sensation all found frequent use.

In spite of some scathing reviews of her television performance from commentators ranging from theater critics to members of Parliament, in at least one of her broadcast ambitions the princess scored big. Having said she would unlikely ever serve her nation as queen, Diana had defined her ambition to be "a queen of people's hearts."

Overnight telephone polls showed sentiment overwhelmingly running in favor of the princess, support which only seemed to grow as the day wore on.

It was not Diana's future po-

sition but the one she saw for her husband that set off the deepest tremors beneath the House of Windsor. By hinting that Prince Charles might not be fit for what she called "the top job," and by suggesting that the

**'The war should stop. Her majesty is in a position to bring these factions together.'**

crown might better pass directly to their eldest son, Prince William, Diana deftly exacted what some commentators called her "revenge."

By pledging not to leave the scene "quietly," she also threw open the door to months more of charge and countercharge on the battlefields of the nation's television screens and newspapers.

That challenge now seems to have been parried by the palace's willingness for compromise with an adversary that it clearly had hitherto gravely underestimated. Having gathered public support about her anew, commentators agreed that Diana had succeeded in bolstering her position in her forthcoming negotiations with the forces that be at Buckingham Palace. With much of the

public now firmly in her camp, experts predicted that she would very likely prevail not only in attempts to become an international goodwill ambassador, but also to retain her title of Princess of Wales.

Both matters now rest in the hands of Queen Elizabeth II. "The war should stop," Lord St. John, a constitutional expert, told the BBC. "Her majesty is in a position to bring these factions together."

Diana has also neatly set the stage for future coups. By saying that she will not be the one to seek a divorce, Diana has thrust her husband in the uncomfortable position of having to take that first step himself. Lawyers say that if the prince were to ask for a divorce and Diana concurred, they could cease to be man and wife in four months.

In the midst of all the jockeying for position, Diana asserted herself from the scene Tuesday. Instead, she remained at Kensington Palace.

Prince Charles kept to his schedule of public engagements. In a visit to the Cornish fishing port of Newlyn, Charles toured the British Cured Pilchards factory, receiving a 14-pound turbot from a fisherman.

He also received a get-well card for the Queen Mother from an 11-year-old boy and cheers from a crowd of about 200 on-lookers.

## PEACE: Balkan Leaders Reach Accord to End War

Continued from Page 1

clared in an interview with Serbian state TV.

"We now have borders which cannot be jeopardized because any such attempt will be considered an act of terrorism," he said.

Mr. Clinton reaffirmed his commitment of 20,000 American troops to a NATO peacekeeping force that will be deployed in Bosnia once the agreement is formalized.

The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, said he looked at the deployment "skeptically, but with an open mind" and would hold hearings next week.

The agreement provides for Bosnia's division into two entities, a Muslim-Croat federation that will control 51 percent of the territory, and a Serbian republic that will hold 49 percent.

Sarajevo, the country's battered capital, comes under the control of the Muslim-Croat fed-

eration, said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

Since the war started in April 1992, Serbs insisted on keeping the parts of the city they controlled.

"Checkpoints and closed bridges will no longer divide the city and its families," Mr. Burns said.

The eastern, Muslim-held town of Gorazde will be linked to the federation via a land corridor, Mr. Burns added.

To overcome one of the final obstacles, Bosnia-Herzegovina agreed to international arbitration on the Posavina corridor, Mr. Iztbegovic said.

Mr. Iztbegovic told the BH Press news agency that U.S. mediators proposed international arbitration that would lead to an agreement to take effect in one year.

"The Bosnian delegation accepted this solution, opening the way to a peace accord," the president said.

The disputed and strategical-

ly vital corridor is a narrow strip of land connecting Serbian-held lands in the north of Bosnia to Serbia proper. The Serbs wanted to expand the corridor, but the Muslim-led government refused this.

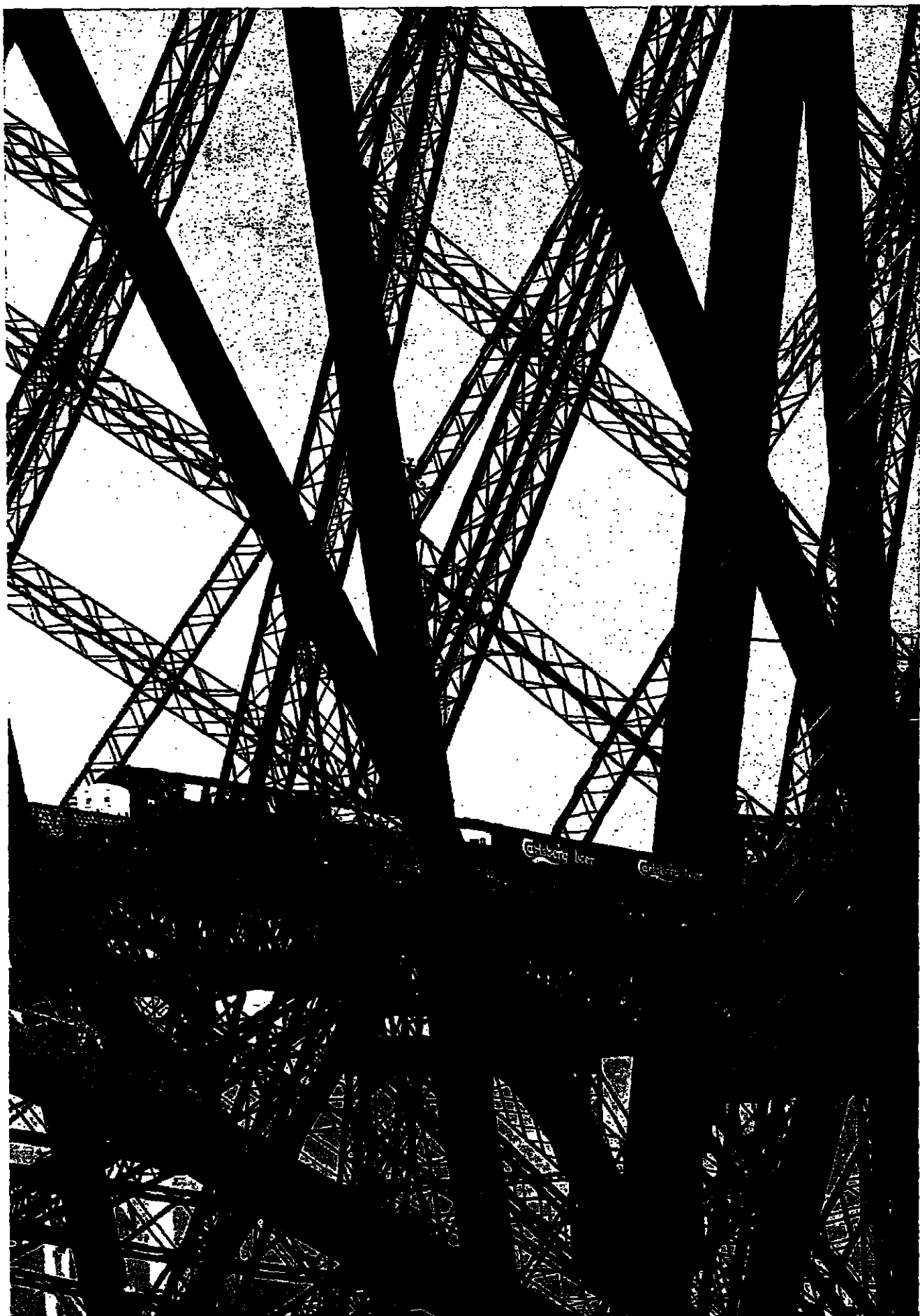
The dispute had apparently threatened to scuttle the Dayton talks.

The agreement also includes provisions for a central government with a democratically elected president and Parliament and a commitment by Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to cooperate fully in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes. Indicted war criminals are barred from holding military or elected office.

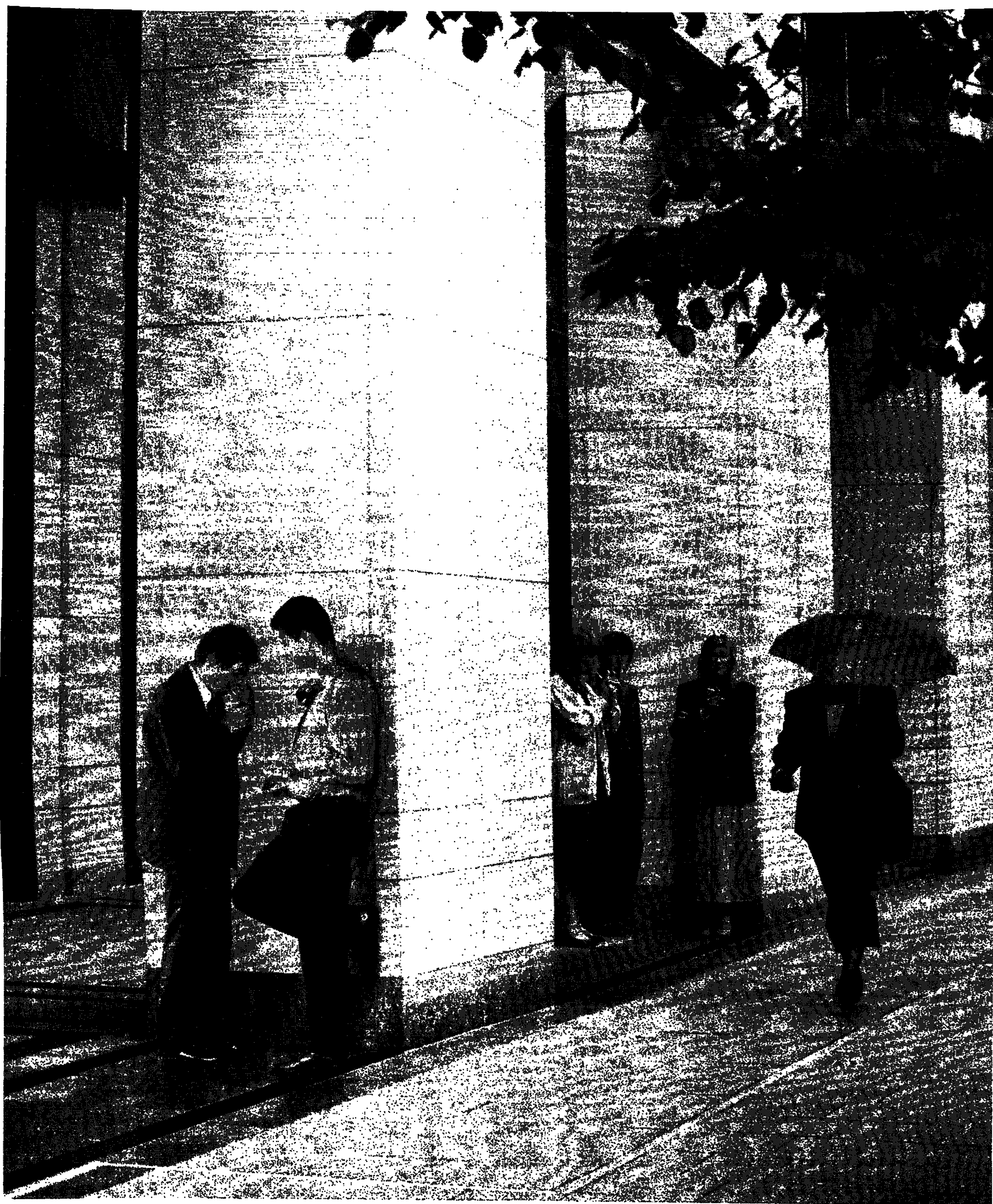
Mr. Christopher sealed the agreement at a late-morning session with Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said the United Nations would do all it could "to help end the suffering and to return life to normal."

(AP, Reuters, APPI)







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## INTERNATIONAL

## Kwasniewski: The Steady Climb of Poland's New Leader

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — When Poland imposed martial law in 1981, thus sending the strike leader Lech Walesa and thousands of others to jail, an ambitious young Communist Party newspaper editor wrote an editorial neither approving nor condemning what the government had just done.

"It seems important right now for Poles to reject emotions and myths and concentrate on genuine social and state interests," suggested Alexander Kwasniewski after one of the most traumatic periods in Polish history.

It was a telling portent of the man who on Sunday took nearly 52 percent of the vote and defeated Mr. Walesa to become the president-elect of Poland.

Like many of the new, re-constructed Communists who are resurgent in many parts of the former Soviet bloc, he is not a man of strong conviction or a defender of the past, but an eminently adaptable, studiously unconvictional politician.

Those who have known the 41-year-old Mr. Kwasniewski and who have watched his

steady climb in politics from an organizer of the Socialist Union of Polish Students in Gdansk in the late 1970s — the very point when Mr. Walesa was starting to stir against the Communists — were not surprised by his strong showing.

Always, they said, Mr. Kwasniewski proved versatile in his convictions. He now says that he made the moral choice to join the Communist Party at the very moment that Mr. Walesa was aiming to dislodge it because Mr. Kwasniewski thought he could reform it from within. But fellow members of the student party group remember him as an "elegant opportunist."

Mr. Kwasniewski (pronounced kvash-NYEF-skee) made his best showing among the unemployed: 59.5 percent of them chose him, compared with 40.5 percent for Mr. Walesa, exit polls indicated.

His second biggest group of supporters was peasants, the polls said. Mr. Walesa had more supporters with a university education, but Mr. Kwasniewski's support was not limited to the underclass. Overall, he did far better in western Poland, the richest region of the country, than in the southeast, the poorest.

Mr. Kwasniewski was born in Dojlidy, near Bialystok on

the northeastern border of Poland, on Nov. 15, 1954. His mother was a nurse and his father a surgeon.

He did not complete his economics degree at Gdansk University, a fact that did not come out until last week, contradicting his past statements.

After he left school, he moved to the more dynamic party circles of Warsaw and in the fall of 1981, just before martial law was imposed as a reaction to strikes by Mr. Walesa's supporters, Mr. Kwasniewski was appointed editor of a Communist Party youth newspaper.

He was quickly confronted

with a phone call from the party's censor, who was infuriated by an article in an early issue, a biography of him says. A second installment of the article sat on his desk, wrote the author of the book, Agata Chroszczka. Mr. Kwasniewski knew that if he published it, he would lose his job; if he did not, he would lose the confidence of his staff.

But as in many other aspects of what appears to have been his rather charmed political life, Mr. Kwasniewski did not have to make the choice. Martial law was imposed, and publication of many newspapers, his among them, was suspended.

Many of his young party colleagues defiantly tore up their party cards and left in disgust. He stayed. Recently, the book says, he justified this position: "Some of my colleagues left the party. For many reasons it was an extremely difficult period for me, although it seemed of little importance to me then whether I remained a party member or not."

His newspaper was allowed to reopen in May 1982. When martial law was lifted seven months later, he wrote the article that suggested that the pe-

riod should be forgotten. In 1984, Mr. Kwasniewski was elevated to editor-in-chief of Sztandar Młodych, a more significant newspaper in the party hierarchy.

A year later, at age 30, he caught the eye of Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and was promoted to minister of youth and sports. Permanently tanned in Poland's wintry climate, Mr. Kwasniewski calls himself an avid cyclist, tennis player and swimmer.

At the talks in 1989 between the Communist government and the Solidarity movement that led to the collapse of the government, Mr. Kwasniewski headed the delegation for the Communists dealing with trade unions. Dissidents recall him as being more amenable than many others from the party thought still the ambitious politician.

Immediately after the Communist government disintegrated, Mr. Kwasniewski established a party, the Left Democratic Alliance. He said at the time that it would take 15 years to come to power. But he toiled hard at shaping his own image, and in fact it took only six years.

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He was quickly confronted



Alexander Kwasniewski, addressing the Polish nation.

## Aide to Walesa Alleges Vote Fraud

Reuters

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa's campaign staff alleged fraud by followers of his political opponent, Alexander Kwasniewski, and said Tuesday that they would submit a legal challenge to the result of the presidential election.

"We have a basis for submitting to the Supreme Court a

motion for the elections to be annulled," said Mr. Walesa's campaign spokesman, Boguslaw Kowalski.

Mr. Kowalski asserted that in some localities members of local electoral commissions who supporting Mr. Kwasniewski placed had stuffed ballot boxes with fraudulent voting cards.

Mr. Kwasniewski, a former

Communist, won the election Sunday by a margin of about 600,000 votes.

"We have evidence that voting cards were thrown in, evidence that one of the members of an electoral commission in Warsaw added a whole sheaf," Mr. Kowalski said.

"He was caught red-handed," the campaign spokesman added.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Bouchard Ready to Lead Quebecers

By Charles Trueheart  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Lucien Bouchard said Tuesday he was prepared to govern Quebec and lead the separatist movement that he ignited and nearly took to victory in last month's provincial referendum on independence from Canada.

Mr. Bouchard, who is opposition leader in the Canadian House of Commons and chief of the parliamentary Bloc Québécois, surprised few when he returned from two weeks' contemplation and announced he would run for the presidency of the separatist Parti Québécois, which governs Quebec.

No internal opposition to Quebec's most popular politician is expected to materialize. Because the party governs the province, as its leader Mr. Bouchard would become premier automatically, probably by mid-January.

His decision virtually guarantees that Canada's fragile unity will be tested vigorously by Quebec for years to come.

"The fundamental objective of the Parti Québécois remains sovereignty, which Quebec has never been so close to achieving," Mr. Bouchard said in a nationally televised press conference in Montreal. "They say it will take time. But we have time enough."

This is a gloomy forecast for the rest of Canada as it nurses the wounds it received from the 49.4 percent of voters in the Oct. 30 referendum who voted "Yes." That was a vote for a sovereign Quebec and an offer of economic and political partnership with the rest of Canada, and at the least a vote for change.

The narrowness of the pro-unity forces' victory has dispirited federalists and emboldened Quebec separatists to launch a final push for independence with a charismatic new leader.

The 56-year-old upcountry lawyer said another plebiscite on Quebec separation likely would not come before new provincial elections in Quebec and a mandated Canada-wide constitutional review in April 1997. He said the ball was in the rest of Canada's court.

Mr. Bouchard committed himself to governance, an area where his experience is threadbare. The taxing job of running a heavily indebted province and reviving a stagnant, and politically traumatized, economy has nurtured pro-unity hopes that the premiership could be his undoing, and Quebec separatism's.

Mr. Bouchard was dismissive of the prospects for a Quebec deal espoused by the federal government of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and other leaders outside Quebec. Mr. Bouchard said

he had "very low expectations" that the rest of Canada could muster an offer that would merit Quebec's attention.

Asked if "Premier Bouchard" could ever sign a deal to remain in the Canadian confederation, Mr. Bouchard said, "No, I am a sovereignist," the term Quebec separatists prefer.

The job at the helm of the governing party became vacant because Jacques Parizeau, who led the Parti Québécois to power in provincial elections only last year, abruptly said the day after the narrow Oct. 30 referendum loss that he would step down.

Implicitly, if somewhat grudgingly, Mr. Parizeau was making way for Mr. Bouchard, who turned out to be political magic for the secessionists during the recent campaign. Mr. Bouchard has acquired political stardom in Quebec as a public figure, a brooding, seemingly reluctant politician who survived a brush with death and elicited rare popular passions in the politics-weary province of 7.25 million.

His views more closely than Mr. Parizeau's reflect the ambivalent desire of the great middle in Quebec to be "sovereign" while still retaining the benefits of political partnership and economic association with what would remain of the 128-year-old Canadian confederation.

## Israel Grants Citizenship to A Jailed Spy

Agence France-Press

JERUSALEM — Israel granted citizenship Tuesday to Jonathan Jay Pollard, a jailed American spy, on the day he became eligible to apply for parole, officials said.

Outgoing Interior Minister Ehud Barak made the decision after consultations with a government legal adviser, Yoel Singer, and awarded the citizenship on the day marking the end of a 10-year period since Mr. Pollard began serving a life sentence for spying.

Mr. Barak was named foreign minister Tuesday in the new cabinet of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Pollard, a computer analyst with the U.S. Navy, supplied important military and strategic information to Israel before being caught by American counterintelligence agents in November 1985.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment in March 1987.

The late prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, tried several times to intervene in his behalf with President Bill Clinton, to no avail.

The head of an Israeli support group, Amnon Dror, said Mr. Rabin had prepared another letter to Mr. Clinton shortly before he was assassinated, urging a pardon, the Jerusalem Post reported.

## Peres Appoints a New Cabinet And Takes Control of Military

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Tuesday announced his new cabinet, in which he will direct the Defense Ministry, and to which a moderate rabbi was appointed to rebuild bridges with settlers and religious Jews.

Ehud Barak, the current interior minister and a former army chief of staff, whose role in the new cabinet had been a subject of intense speculation, was named foreign minister. That was the office Mr. Peres held under the late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The decision by Mr. Peres to take the defense portfolio suggested his determination to assume direct charge over the powerful military establishment during the critical period of redeployment in the West Bank, and to assume the mantle of Mr. Rabin, who also served both as prime minister and defense minister.

In other significant shifts, Haim Ramon, a former health minister who bolted from the Labor government last year and

agreed to return after Mr. Rabin's death, became the interior minister. Yossi Beilin, Mr. Peres' protégé and currently minister of economy and planning, was designated "minister in the prime minister's office," a new position that would place him at Mr. Peres' disposal for crucial assignments.

The shifts confirmed Mr. Barak, 53, Mr. Ramon, 45, and Mr. Beilin, 47, as the top contenders for future leadership of the Labor Party, although Mr. Peres, lean and sharp at 73, has given every indication that he intends to lead the party in the elections due to be held not later than November 1996.

Mr. Peres also made it clear that one of the main priorities of his government will be to revive peace talks with Syria, which had ground to a halt at the time of Mr. Rabin's assassination on Nov. 4. Both Mr. Peres and Syria have signaled an interest in exploring new avenues, and the U.S. State Department's chief Middle East mediator, Dennis Ross, returned to the area Sunday and was to begin shuttling between Damascus and Jerusalem next week.

During a visit to Brussels on Monday, Mr. Peres told reporters accompanying him that he would present President Bill Clinton a document next month setting out the Israeli government's ideas on the shape of a peace agreement.

Though he gave no details, Mr. Peres told the reporters, "There is a place for creative ideas. Part of the art of negotiation is to bring forward alternatives that seem impossible at the start."

Mr. Peres will meet with President Clinton in Washington on Dec. 11.

Under Israeli law, the entire government automatically resigned on the death of Mr. Rabin, who was shot by a young religious nationalist after a peace rally on Nov. 4.

Mr. Peres left the rest of the former cabinet intact. But the changes he made were significant in moving a new generation of Labor leaders to the forefront, and in signaling his own intentions.

On Wednesday, Mr. Peres was to present his new government to the Parliament, where its approval was assured.

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AUCTION



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

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## Walesa's Accomplishment

Like Winston Churchill, who fell from power only months after the German surrender in World War II, Lech Walesa has discovered that heroic leadership does not necessarily guarantee permanent popularity.

But the defeat of Mr. Walesa in Sunday's election in Poland should not obscure his accomplishments or his place in history. Whatever his failings as Polish chief executive and presidential candidate, Mr. Walesa delivered his country from the long Stalinist night. His struggle as leader of the Solidarity trade union to restore democracy to Poland made possible one of the great victories of the Cold War.

It is ironic, to say the least, that Mr. Walesa lost the election to Alexander Kwasniewski, a former Communist. Mr. Walesa proved more effective at leading a revolution than running a government. During an erratic five-year term, he sometimes seemed more intent on increasing the powers and privileges of his office than guiding Poland through difficult years. His move into an opulent 17th-century palace was politically obnoxious.

Mr. Walesa's re-election campaign was marred by crude attacks on Mr. Kwasniewski and a coarse appeal for Catholic support that left him and the Polish church leaders who backed him looking mean-spirited. In the end, Mr. Walesa's performance eroded the moral authority he had acquired during his years in Gdansk, the shipbuilding center where Solidarity was so strong.

Mr. Kwasniewski, a glib campaigner, distanced himself from his Communist background by describing himself as a social democrat and promising to maintain Poland's hard-won political and economic reforms. His party, the Democratic Left Alliance, played to resentments stirred by Poland's abrupt turn toward a market economy, a necessary but painful reform that has brought considerable, if uneven, prosperity for Poles.

For Mr. Kwasniewski, the test now is whether he will honor the commitment to sustain the changes initiated during the Walesa administration. The recent record of other former Communist leaders in Slovakia and Bulgaria is not promising. Poland's Parliament, already captured by parties resistant to change, is sure to present him with opportunities to slow or reverse reform.

Mr. Walesa used his veto power to check the legislature. Mr. Kwasniewski must do the same. Any retreat from democratic principles, including civil liberties and a free press, would be a betrayal of the Polish people and their stubborn resistance to decades of totalitarian rule.

Mr. Walesa was not always an admirable leader. Earlier this year, his government resisted allowing recitation of the Jewish prayer for the dead at a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp. His campaign against Mr. Kwasniewski was graceless. But with an assist from Mikhail Gorbachev, who let the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe dissolve, Mr. Walesa helped Poland reclaim its freedom.

For that he commands the world's respect and the lasting appreciation of all Poland. Perhaps, like Churchill, he will even get another chance to lead his country someday.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Remove Excesses

President Bill Clinton swallowed hard over the weekend before agreeing to the Republicans' key budget demand — a balanced budget within seven years according to estimates made by the Congressional Budget Office. That was a high price to pay for signing a temporary spending bill that reopened government offices Monday. But President Clinton built into the deal one thing he may not want to see: a budget reconciliation bill that will have no trouble finding grounds to reject the budget reconciliation bill that will shortly land on his desk.

Mr. Clinton prefers, with justification, to spread out budget cuts over a longer interval. But the government shutdown was producing an increasingly surly public, and 48 Democrats had already voted with Republicans to pass a stopgap spending bill.

Despite Mr. Clinton's concessions, his veto pen remains potent. He must wield it in upcoming negotiations over the permanent budget if Congress tries to scrap federally guaranteed food stamps and Medicaid for poor families.

The Republicans will get their seven-year timetable, but Mr. Clinton can insist that they soften blows to Medicaid, food stamps, low-income tax credits, national service, education, job training and other priorities. It would also be useful if he sharpened his attack where the Republicans have gone wrong rather than continue to cater to the elderly by attacking the Republicans for wanting to raise subsidized Medicare premiums.

Is there room for compromise on the big budget bill? The key is for the Republicans to scale back their wasteful, unfairly targeted tax cut. The Republicans said Sunday that a \$245 billion cut was not set in stone.

Congress may also get a gift from the Congressional Budget Office when it revises its estimates based on the economy's better-than-predicted growth earlier this year.

If the tax cut is trimmed by perhaps \$100 billion and the CBO chips in, say, \$75 billion or more, then Congress would have enough money to soften blows to the training, education and welfare programs that Mr. Clinton has vowed to defend.

The president cannot make a good budget with his vetoes. But he can remove Congress' most damaging excesses.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Trouble in Haiti

With one inflammatory speech, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has changed the atmosphere in Haiti, setting off street riots in which several people have been killed. He spoke at the funeral of a relative and associate who had been shot dead in an incident that might have been a political attack or might have been a simple robbery. But he used the occasion to denounce the United Nations peacekeepers, who include American troops, for their failure to disarm his enemies, and he urged his followers to go after the big houses where the rich people live.

It was a terrible departure from the message of reconciliation and restraint that Mr. Aristide had consistently delivered since American military forces returned him to his country just over a year ago. This latest speech points back to the style of politics that has kept Haiti in misery.

Friction has been rising in recent weeks between Mr. Aristide and the countries, led by the United States, that are trying to help Haiti. His previous prime minister resigned a month ago in protest over his inability to privatize several industries. Ironically, these industries under former Haitian governments were used ruthlessly to enrich the friends of people in power. Mr. Aristide and his supporters now seem to regard them as symbols of public welfare. The United States has begun to hold up further aid to Haiti.

The United Nations troops, including the Americans, are to withdraw in February. The Clinton administration is desperately anxious to avoid any kind of extending their tour because, in Washington, the subject of Haiti is entangled in the debate over sending American troops to Bosnia. Any consideration of a longer stay

## Other Comment

### Nigeria Sanctions

When Nigeria's dictatorship hanged the author and political activist Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others, after convicting them of murder in a kangaroo court, the cameras and computers of an outraged world focused on the troubled West African giant. It seemed possible that Mr. Saro-Wiwa's execution might boost efforts by TransAfrica's Randall Robinson, Amnesty International and others to impose new economic sanctions on Nigeria. But less than two weeks later, the Nigeria story is off the nightly news, and most analysts predict the sanctions campaign will fail.

—Michael Clough and Nancy Bodurtha, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

# Bosnia Settlement Is a Fragile Diplomatic Triumph

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The fragile Bosnian settlement announced Tuesday in Dayton, Ohio, constitutes an equally fragile American diplomatic triumph, its inspiration essentially an affair of American domestic politics rather than any reassertion of superpower responsibilities.

The mark of a superpower is that it acts in matters of international concern that are not vital to its national interest. The United States has done so in this affair, but for reasons bitterly disputed in domestic opinion. This has meant that the logical follow-through to a settlement, an American ground engagement to enforce it, was challenged from the start.

The quality of a major power is that it can act decisively on matters of national interest. The characteristic of satellite powers is to act only when led.

In the former Yugoslavia, the West European nations have shown that for all their rhetorical commitment to a European foreign policy, they lack the capacity to draft and execute such a policy. They have, unfortunately, demonstrated that they are still satellites of the United States.

The United States' four-year refusal to take any part in the Bosnian crisis was the consequence of the American public's hostility to foreign engagements. This attitude is incompatible with superpower responsibilities and sustained international leadership.

It is, however, a characteristic of American national life today that is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. It puts the West Europeans in a paradoxical and invidious situation. They are followers of the country whose ability to lead has been fatally compromised.

Had Americans possessed their old superpower vision of themselves, Washington would have settled the Yugoslav crisis in 1991 or 1992, imposing the principle that ethnic and territorial disputes in modern Europe must not be allowed to produce invasions and war.

Had the individual European Union nations possessed the vision and spirit of the traditional European great powers, they might have done the same.

The Europeans have from the start possessed a direct interest in the outcome of the war, as the humanitarian consequences, refugee flows and political consequences for the former Yugoslavia's neighbors are inevitably all European responsibilities.

The Europeans' inability to act effectively in pursuit of their interest in Balkan peace and security has said something important about Europe's future, making it more difficult than ever to take seriously the idea that the European Union will ever become an important political power.

The American intervention came only because the personal fortunes of Bill Clinton and Bob Dole had become entangled with Bosnia.

Americans sympathized with the Bosnians, the principal victims of the war, whose government has been committed to political pluralism.

Senator Dole decided that his career would be served by calling for the Bosnians to be armed. President Clinton then decided that he could trump Mr. Dole and promote his own re-election by producing a settlement.

He had an able Richard Holbrooke willing to try. American military power and the country's immense diplomatic resources were used to remake the situation on the ground, and then to get those responsible for the war around a table at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

This was a genuine and impressive demonstration of American power. The American problem is no lack of power but the decline in its capacity and willingness to use it constructively.

It has done so in this case for reasons of domestic politics. This is why the case is not one that can be generalized.

The international relief expressed last summer when the United States finally took a hand in Yugoslav events was justified in terms of this war itself but misplaced with respect to America's world role in the future.

What has happened has not demonstrated the return of the United States. It has demonstrated the vacuum of power that exists in a troubled Europe. This is a condition that Dayton has done nothing to solve.

International Herald Tribune.

# The Balkans? American Media Haven't Educated the Public

By Michael Moran

LONDON — Promises in international diplomacy, as in business and in love, are often much easier to make than to keep. President Bill Clinton has had his share of trouble in all three realms, but he is only lately becoming aware of just how difficult it will be to send American troops to Bosnia.

Not that President Clinton lacks the constitutional power, or even the political will, to honor this promise. As commander-in-chief of the U.S. military, Mr. Clinton can ignore a hesitant Congress and an apathetic public, as he did when he dispatched troops to Haiti last year.

But as America struggles with the complex debate over why, when and how its soldiers will be deployed in Bosnia, competing political interests already are using the media to blame each other for the appalling lack of context in which this argument is raging.

The Republican presidential candidate and Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, leads a congressional choir of complaint about Mr. Clinton, who they say has failed to articulate America's national interest in the conflict.

Mr. Clinton offers little defense. Instead, the administration bemoans the isolationists who are now heading congressional foreign affairs panels and the wrongheaded Balkan policies of George Bush. About the only thing both camps can agree upon is the fact that the average American — Joe and Josephine Six-Pack, in the vernacular — couldn't find Bosnia on a map of Bosnia.

But what of the American media? Have they helped create an informed citizenry?

Certainly, American print and television correspondents have risked, and in some cases lost, their lives in Bosnia. But coverage has been inconsistent and

invariably focused on personalities and the video-game combat patrols of American pilots.

Among the small but professional core of American journalists who have put in time in Bosnia, network television correspondents in particular, there is deep disillusionment with their industry.

It's not merely the difficulty of getting on the air — most have covered dangerous, underappreciated stories before. Rather, there is a sense that the criteria by which stories are judged, which once had something to do with the public's "right to know," have been discarded in favor of purely commercial judgments.

Robert MacNeil, who retired this month as co-anchor of the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour, said the lack of interest in Bosnia was not an excuse for such numbers but was, rather, an indictment of the American media.

"It used to be that the editors of NBC Nightly News and the CBS Evening News thought, among other considerations, that they played an important part in the democracy" of the United States, Mr. MacNeil told The New York Times.

"But if you're covering O. J. Simpson so much, clearly you're not covering other things. You've decided, 'We'll give less time to Bosnia because surveys show the American public doesn't give a damn about Bosnia.'"

The American media are not easy to generalize about. The New York Times, The Washington Post and a handful of other newspapers cover Bosnia as well as anyone. National Public Radio, too, provides in-depth coverage, and CNN, while sometimes lacking in polish, is always where the action is.

er resources. It's a slightly apocryphal tale, but one that resounded for decades at the top levels of U.S. journalism.

As recently as the early 1980s, the major network news organizations still operated under this credo. The American news agenda was dominated by three newspapers — The New York Times, The Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal — along with ABC, NBC and CBS.

But during the 1980s, technology and demographics greatly diminished the influence of the newspapers.

The networks, meanwhile, were besieged by new competitors like CNN, independent satellite picture agencies like WTN and Reuters Television and Rupert Murdoch's Fox network. Desperately in need of capital to compete, they sold out to large corporations.

Many journalists trace the changing definition of news to the corporate influence and, specifically, the pressure on news divisions — like divisions producing soap operas or sports programs — to earn money for shareholders.

Over the years, American journalists have taken very seriously their responsibility to educate citizens so they can exercise their civic duties, says Terry Michael, executive director of the Washington Center for Politics and Journalism.

"The problem now is the owners of the networks and papers are not imbued with that public service spirit," he said. "They're divorced from journalism and are really producers of entertainment, not covers of news."

"The standard criticism of so much news coverage is that it's been wrapped around personalities," says Steven Livingston, a professor of political communi-

cations at George Washington University.

"They need a way to make things compelling. In foreign affairs, if you can demonize Saddam and compare him to Hitler, the war makes sense. But that's not possible in Bosnia. So the plot-line approach to journalism tends to grossly distort the story."

Stephen Engelberg, who has covered the war for The New York Times both from the Balkans and Washington, says that the "lack of a simple good guys and bad guys" scenario has led American eyes to glaze over, depriving the current debate of vital context.

"Much of television's reporting has left the impression that this is a war between people with unpronounceable names doing unbelievable things to each other for unfathomable reasons," he said.

"That's compounded by the Clinton administration's failure to state the national interest in an articulate way, and a news media unwilling to devote more than 50 seconds to explaining it. But even if they did put it on the evening news for 15 minutes, you can't force people to be informed."

The media cannot pretend politicians alone left the American public in the dark. Mr. Clinton's promise to send troops is more than a year old, yet only now is it being scrutinized.

If there has been a conspiracy to keep Bosnia off the American agenda, it's one in which the messenger played a starring role.

The writer is U.S. affairs analyst for the BBC World Service and has also reported from Yugoslavia since 1991. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

# APEC Governments and Unity: Dreaming the Impossible Dream

By Donald K. Emmerson

MADISON, Wisconsin — Same bed, different dreams. That Asian aphorism sums up the outcome of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, which just wound up its summit meeting in Osaka, Japan.

Each delegation brought to the meetings its own set of priorities. The blueprint that was issued for implementing APEC's plan to achieve "free and open trade and investment" in the region by no later than 2020 could not have been anything but a compromise. The group's 18 member economies run from New Zealand clockwise around the Pacific rim to Chile and include both giants and midgets in various stages of development.

The question is whether, from such diverse standpoints, the APEC process will prove to be worth the effort to keep it going. If not, the Pacific could turn into a room with separate beds and enough recriminations to keep its occupants from sleeping at all.

The most commonly cited downside scenario for APEC is a Pacific rift following a breakup of the group. The North American Free Trade Agreement, which now includes Mexico as well as the United States and Canada — all of them APEC members — would leave the larger association and instead expand its membership in the Western Hemisphere. The East Asia Economic Caucus, which presently exists in name only, would rally countries from Japan through Indonesia on an exclusively Asian basis. The result: a Pacific rift divided into competing trade blocs, to the detriment of all.

Such a dire outcome is improbable. Members will not easily quit APEC. The economies of North America and East Asia are too important to each other to allow separation. Recurrent bickering perhaps, but not divorce. Even in the absence of major economic benefits there is diplomatic mileage and domestic legitimacy to be gained from attending, not to

mention sponsoring, an APEC summit meeting.

But if APEC does not fall apart it could peter out. Initial efforts to lower protectionist barriers that were unveiled by members of the group on Sunday, especially China's pledge to slash many of its tariffs by at least 30 percent next year, are a promising start. But protectionist pressures in many APEC economies remain significant, and there needs to be further proof that these and subsequent offers are as trade-enhancing as they sound.

Should APEC prove to be little more than a moveable "talk shop" that cannot or will not lower East Asian barriers to American goods and services, American presidents will be less inclined to put in an appearance. If the U.S. leader does not show up for any other than a compelling reason, it could prove infectious. Eventually, APEC's summit meetings could atrophy and disappear, further reducing the pressure on member economies to liberalize.

American negotiators see APEC as a multilateral crowbar for prying open East Asian markets that typically are more closed to imports or investments — or both — than is the United States. The Clinton administration wants rapid, continuous, specific and institutionalized progress toward APEC's declared goal of free trade and investment by 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing ones.

The Americans want to level an economic playing field that they consider tilted unfairly against them. But many of the Asians in APEC's bed are not dreaming this dream. More than a few of the leaders of developing APEC economies feel that the playing field is tilted against them. They cite the vast power and efficiency of the American economy, including its technological advantage. They point to the U.S. habit of encumbering trade with human rights,

worker rights and environmental conditions — and wonder if such obstacles are not a ploy to make it more difficult for dynamic developing economies in APEC to catch up with developed members.

The Osaka summit meeting, and the ministerial meeting that preceded it, had to balance such differing visions. By compromising on some issues and smoothing over other disagreements, the leaders and ministers succeeded in keeping the process going. APEC's members are expected to put their plans for liberalization on the table for scrutiny well before the next annual APEC meeting in 12 months, when the Philippines will sponsor. Implementation of the first round of voluntary offers is to start in January 1997.

Yet the liberalization blueprint that emerged from Osaka falls short of what the United States wanted. It enunciates a number of general principles and more specific steps whose precise interpretation and method of application remain unclear.

The blueprint's support for "comprehensiveness" reflects the view of members like the United States, Australia, Canada, Singapore and Hong Kong that liberalization should take place across all sectors, including agriculture. But its simultaneous call for "flexibility" reflects the Chinese, Japanese and South Korean understanding that exceptions to the rule will be tolerated. Reluctant to liberalize its financial sector, Malaysia said in Osaka that it would not be bound by the 2020 deadline for achieving free trade in goods, services and capital.

At the same time, Japan, which sponsored and chaired the Osaka meetings, left a distinctive stamp on the outcome. While the long-run success of APEC is still questionable, its methodology is now clear. Trade liberalization will not be undertaken through reciprocity negotiated, precisely scheduled and legally binding commit-

ments by all members across all sectors. Instead, it will be done through unilateral offers by members, followed by a process of consultations, review and peer pressure that is supposed to ensure that each APEC economy undertakes comparable market-opening measures.

Voluntary progress toward liberalization will be measured not by any outside or independent body but by APEC's own bureaucrats in meetings of senior officials one rung below the ministerial level. Yoshi Kono, Japan's foreign minister, referred to this approach as an Asian-style formula, but he might also have called it a Japanese way of trying to achieve compromise and consensus.

Given the diversity and size of APEC's membership, it was never realistic to expect that in Osaka all the delegates would end up

dreaming the American dream. The U.S. position was, in any case, weakened by President Bill Clinton's absence and the unseemly wrangling and paralysis over the budget crisis at home.

The scaling down of expectations that APEC will liberalize as rapidly as the Americans might, like any even be a good thing. At least Osaka has shifted the burden of proof to Japan and other consensus-minded Asian members, that their slower and voluntary methods can accomplish enough to keep the United States and other results-oriented governments committed to the process.

The writer, a close observer of Asia-Pacific and APEC affairs, is a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1955: Hugo's Example

PARIS — The Prefecture of Police is about to divide between the 20 arrondissements of Paris the legacy of 25,000fr. for the purchase of toys for poor children. The origin of this legacy is interesting. On January 1 of each year, Victor Hugo used to assemble the children of poor families and present each with some toy or plaything. One M. Vincent was so touched by these gatherings that he determined to follow the poet's example. He distributed toys to children of each arrondissement, and when he died a sum of 25,000fr. was mentioned in his will, so that the little ones would not be robbed of their playthings by his decease.

### 1920: Interred Victims

ALEXANDRIA — Fourteen bodies of women have been found in houses near one occupied by a woman named Sekina, whose nefarious traffic was known. A quan-

ty of bones was also discovered. These bodies like others recently found were interred in two rows, feet to feet. Sekina, who admitted to killing the majority of the women, has been arrested. The police believe that during the last five years there have been numerous similar murders, and a search is being carried on actively.

### 1945: Hemingway Split

HAVANA — Ernest Hemingway has filed suit for divorce against Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, court records disclosed today [Nov. 21]. Mrs. Hemingway, also an author, is reported to be at the Hotel Scribe in Paris. Mr. Hemingway is presently residing at a farm near Havana, Mr. Hemingway's suit charged abandonment. They were married in 1940. The court affidavit described the marriage as "peaceful and uneventful" until Mr. Hemingway was obliged to leave his wife in 1940 to cover the war.



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## OPINION/LETTERS

## With the Budget Deal, Congressional Republicans Get What They Always Wanted

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — At moments such as this, with much of this town braying about history and historic importance, I recall the movie "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," wherein Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Kid were stunned to find that they could not, as they always had before, shake a posse. "Who are those guys?" Mr. Kid exclaims.

Deep in a recent night, Bill Clinton must have said precisely that about the Republicans who dominate the U.S. Congress.

The answer, it now seems clear, is that they are people who do exactly what they say. This is the startling news to come out of the agreement the Republicans and the White House reached Sunday night. From the day the "Contract With America" was signed in September 1994

to this very moment, congressional Republicans, especially the kamikazes of the freshmen class who don't seem to worry about coming back for another term, have insisted on a specific goal: 2002. By that year, they want the budget balanced.

President Clinton had his heart set on a different year: 2005. To the average person, those three years might not seem like much, certainly no reason to close the Grand Canyon and keep visa-seekers standing in the rain, but the difference is immense. It means deeper and quicker cuts in programs such as Medicare, the insurance program for the elderly. And Medicare, you may recall, is where this president was making his stand.

So now look at the budget agreement. Go ahead, it's short and more or less in English. It says Congress shall enact legislation to achieve a balanced budget "not later than fiscal year 2002." In return, the congressional leadership promises "to ensure Medicare solvency, reform welfare and provide adequate funding for Medicaid, education" and blah, blah, blah.

In other words, in exchange for that hard date, 2002, that exact number, that precise year, that goal for which the Republican freshman class was willing to die, they promised the equivalent of "I'll respect you in the morning."

It's true, of course, that the budget deal struck Sunday is a deal to deal

another day. The trick was to restart the federal government and, not incidentally, get Congress home for Thanksgiving dinner.

But even in the negotiations to come, the White House and the one or two Democrats remaining in Congress may find that what is "adequate" financing for social programs will be defined by the number 2002. It is that rare thing in Washington — not an assumption, not a prediction, not a forecast, but an actual date. It is also a big victory for Newt Gingrich and his band of Conservative Crazyes.

Humility compels me to confess that budgets and things economic are not my strong suit. I therefore leave it to the numbers crunchers to figure precisely what this agreement will do, say, to the Agriculture De-

partment. I confess further to having faulty political judgment sometimes. But I still know something about honesty, candor and what

**In exchange for 2002, Congress promised the equivalent of 'I'll respect you in the morning.'**

used to be called straight shooting. And I think the White House has taken a shellacking.

For instance, even Democrats accused Mr. Clinton of demagoguery on Medicare. The Republican pre-

mium increase he denounced so vociferously was, it turned out, in his own budget proposal. Others say that the president has insufficiently studied the most important issue of our time, the immense federal debt. Of course, the Republicans then showed what prudent stewards of the economy they would be by flirting with a default. On Wall Street, even their pals got the shudders.

But in the last week of infantile rhetoric and just plain stupid behavior, it was the White House that stood out for truly bad taste: the treatment of Mr. Gingrich and Senator Bob Dole on Air Force One.

Never mind that Mr. Gingrich did act like a baby. The truly repellent part of that saga was the White House's initial assertion that the president was mourning the loss of

his friend, Yitzhak Rabin, and in no mood to do any budget negotiating. In fact, he was playing cards with, among others, the owner of New York's Daily News, Mortimer Zuckerman, a financial wizard, but, people who know say, a merely competent card player.

Washington-style revolutions are odd affairs. This one was supposed to turn on something called economic "assumptions," hardly the sort of cause for which men die and women weep — and, anyway, the revolution is being postponed until after the holiday.

In the meantime, congressional Republicans got precisely what they demanded: a balanced budget in seven years. If that's not a revolution, it's pretty close to a blinking miracle.

The Washington Post

## My Life as a (Very) Secret Agent

By Tamara Jones

WASHINGTON — I have a secret life. So secret, in fact, that even I don't know about it.

But mounting evidence seems to suggest that I am an international espionage agent. Quite the popular one, too. Over the past decade, I have received whispered admissions in Romanian, tiny aerial maps in German, insistent 3 A.M. phone calls from Great Britain and most recently, a browbeating in Korean.

The Korean incident is particularly troubling: I appear to have flubbed some major East Asia assignment. I discovered this when an extremely irate woman began leaving messages on my office voice mail in a language I could not even begin to decipher. Every night, for two weeks.

Then I went on vacation to Ireland. When I returned, a man's voice was on the machine. "I know you go to Korea," he said. "Is very important we talk before you go." Then a second message, same voice: "You know, about the, the — uh, the youth furniture."

The thing was, I didn't know. I never do. Much to the annoyance of strangers all over the spy world, I am clueless.

Probably it all began in the early '80s, when I became a foreign correspondent for The Associated Press. I had a degree in Spanish, but somehow ended up in West Germany. My German was unforgettably awful, a cross between Charo and Colonel Klink of television's "Hogan's Heroes."

And these were treacherous times indeed. It was prime time in the Cold War, with nuclear missiles popping up across Europe like Whack-a-Mole rodents. Sitting at my desk in Frankfurt, I would call all kinds of people all over Germany seeking all kinds of sensitive information — "How many Pershing 2 missiles deployed in Germany now?" "Those warheads activated yet?"

I always identified myself as a reporter for AP, which, I would explain helpfully, was an American news service. This latter bit I translated literally: "Nachrichtendienst." Nachrichten meant news; Dienst was service. Easy.

It was months before anyone told me that Nachrichtendienst was slang for West Germany's spy agency, the Bundesnachrichtendienst.

And by then, of course, it was too late.

It all made perfect sense. Journalism was a common cover for foreign operatives, especially from the East Bloc.

My name probably didn't help matters. "Tamara" was an exotic Russian Gypsy name at laughable odds with my supposed Irish heritage. And Jones! The ultimate alias. Tamara Jones sounds like a So-

viet hooker trying to register at a Motel 6.

My first assignment happened in Bucharest. Sent to the Romanian capital to cover a Communist Party conference, I arrived on a dreary winter afternoon and decided to take a walk, quickly getting lost. For three hours, I stumbled into blind alleyways, careened through marketplace mazes. I gestured frantically at strangers while slowly pronouncing the name of my hotel. Romanians were forbidden to have contact with foreigners. Everyone looked right through me.

I couldn't help but notice the

## MEANWHILE

one person not avoiding me. Ever since I left the hotel, a smallish, grayish man in an oversize coat had been following me. No matter what aimless turn I took, there he was. I knew Western reporters were routinely shadowed by the secret police. What I couldn't figure out, though, was why this one was so bad at the secret part.

The next day, he was there again. He darted up to me and began speaking in a low, excited voice. It sounded like a warning of some kind. My translator appeared. The two men had a heated exchange in stage whispers, and the shadow scurried away.

"What was that all about?" I asked.

"He thought you were someone else," said the translator. "He would not believe me when I told him he was mistaken."

In 1987, I returned to the United States, settling in Denver, where a man in an elevator overheard me saying goodbye to a friend getting off on another floor. He turned to me: "I am something of a linguist," he murmured, "and I believe I detect an English accent, from the Midlands, I am certain."

"I'm from Southern California," I replied.

"The Midlands," he repeated.

"No, Southern California." He looked startled, then miffed, as if I had blown some cue. He turned to me as the door opened and he got off.

"Play the game your way," he hissed.

November 1989. The Berlin Wall falls, and, now working for the Los Angeles Times, I am sent back to the Vaterland.

This time I am based in Bonn, that sleepy little spy nest on the Rhine immortalized by John le Carré in "A Small Town in Germany."

My phone began to ring at odd hours, usually in the early morning. I would hear the telltale beep upon answering that signaled it was a call from outside Germany. People with all sorts of accents would ask the

same question: "Is Belinda there?" And more insistently: "Where is Belinda?"

With a little reporting I discovered who Belinda was — the wife of a diplomat known to be Britain's resident spook. They had changed phone numbers, and I had been given their old one. The German government apparently rotated certain phone numbers among foreigners, presumably to ease monitoring.

When I explained to callers that the Spook family no longer had this number, they would become panicky. Where were they? How could they reach Belinda? Was I sure that I wasn't Belinda?

I called the British Embassy and was put through to my phone number's previous owner. He was smooth, he was charming, 110-percent Bond. "Terribly sorry," he apologized. "My wife belongs to an international cooking club and must not have given the members our new number."

The calls kept coming. I went to a British correspondent's Christmas party, and The Third Man was there. I backed him into a corner.

"Darling," he said, turning to a redhead behind him, "this is 353391."

She gave me a blank stare. "Who?"

"You know, Belinda darling, our old phone number! I told you how your cooking club was calling her, remember?"

Belinda disappeared into the crowd. Her husband eyed me warily and cleared his throat. "Any interesting calls?" he wondered aloud.

"I told them all to leave the package on the east bank of the Rhine when the ducks are flying low," I said.

That Christmas brought another surprise. Two, actually. First, I got a handwritten Christmas card from the Bundesnachrichtendienst spy agency. Then, I got another holiday greeting from the domestic spy agency, known as the Bundesverfassungsschutz. This one was even more intriguing: It was a detailed aerial shot of the agency's compound, outside Cologne.

Both agencies said they were looking forward to hearing from me soon.

What's the point of trying to explain? Who would believe a spy's denials, anyway? Anyway, the last Korean remonstrance was months ago, and I've let the poor Germans down so many times that I seem to be off the Christmas list for good. So maybe it's safe to venture out in a trench coat again. Maybe I've been deactivated.

And hey, it could have been much, much worse. After all, at least I can be grateful that the CIA has never taken an interest in me.

Until now, maybe.

The Washington Post



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Robertson and Farrakhan

In describing the beliefs of Pat Robertson, the founder of the Moral Majority, and Louis Farrakhan, the head of the Nation of Islam, William Pfaff suggests a moral equivalency between the two ("Boobus Americanus" Flies High," *Opinion*, Oct. 21).

The suggestion is inapt. While Mr. Robertson's conspiratorial flights are indeed troubling, important distinctions between Mr. Robertson and Mr. Farrakhan can and should be drawn. Mr. Farrakhan's preachings derive from racial hatred; clearly, Mr. Robertson's do not. Mr. Farrakhan's anti-Semitism is obsessive and odious; he and his lieutenants argue that Jews controlled the slave trade, financed the Holocaust, destroy the ozone layer, infect babies with the AIDS virus and "suck the blood" of blacks.

Mr. Robertson has never expressed bigotry of this sort.

It is not helpful to compare the thinking of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Farrakhan without providing some perspective on their differences.

ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN

New York

The writer is national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

## The CIA and Aldrich Ames

Regarding "KGB Fakes Given to U.S. Presidents" (Nov. 1):

As an American taxpayer, I am so relieved to learn that the Central Intelligence Agency is finally able to point its finger at the spy Aldrich

H. Ames as the man responsible for the fleeing of billions of dollars from the U.S. government in its effort to surpass Russia's military.

I always knew that the accusations of corruption and mismanagement against military contractors and the warmongering administrations of the '80s and '90s had to be erroneous.

JAMES O'NEILL,  
Tbilisi, Georgia

The assertion that the United States needlessly spent billions of dollars on weapons because of misleading information from Soviet agents is too calculated. It's true that the enormous cost of unneeded weapons was a despicable waste of American tax dollars, but a mistake by the Pentagon because of a CIA spy — no way.

The fear of the Russians that was invented and nourished by U.S. weapons merchants and associated big business, and by the Pentagon itself, was quite enough to spur that spending.

ELAINE CORUM,  
Lyon

The articles on how Aldrich Ames damaged the CIA have focused on the financial cost. But if the infiltration of the CIA by the Soviet Union was so thorough, it is quite probable that the CIA's tainted advice to Washington policy makers hurt America's interests outside the United States. One wonders if American policy on Cuba, Iraq and former Yugoslavia would have been conducted differently if the CIA had been a trustworthy organization.

STEPHAN ZEYTOUNSIAN,  
Eindhoven, Netherlands



## 'Oh Boy!' A Robert Crumb Diatribe

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Along with Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Crumb turned the comic strip into an avant-garde art form. Now, on the contrary, he is involved with "old-time home-made front-porch kind of stuff."

His characters like Fritz the Cat, the free-lance guru conman Mr. Natural, Honey Bunch Kaminski and Angelfood McSpade; his jacket art for Janis Joplin's LP "Cheap Thrills" and the "Keep On Truckin'" poster with three laid-back men marching into the future with huge shoes and beards poised represent the Age of Aquarius as much as Sgt. Pepper.

"Crumb," a documentary film, was released earlier this year in the United States. One critic described its hero as "weird with a very big W." Another called his family "dysfunctional." Although the film was applauded as "one of the cinematic events of the year," you wonder why, all things considered, he allowed it to be made. (Word has it he wonders himself.)

He is the sort of person who used to enjoy "sitting on my stoop and watching America decay." In 1993, after the film was shot, Robert and his wife Aline went to visit friends in a village near Nîmes in the south of France, fell in love with an old house, bought it and abandoned the U.S. Called "The Americans" by the villagers, the Crumbs appear to be living happily ever after down there — except, perhaps, for their teenage daughter Sophie's Cramberries records.

One reason Crumb likes living in France is that he has the opportunity to play "20s and '30s music on his mandolin with Dominique Cravie's band Les Primitifs du Futur (Future Primitives). Their album "Trois de Routes, Trop de Trains" (La Lichère) has recently been released and they will be appearing Nov. 22-25 at the Café de la Danse near the Bastille.

Be warned! Crumb gets stagefright. He shrinks from the spotlight like Mr. Natural after a caper. Sometimes he doesn't show at all. He is known for being shy in general, not terribly verbal. Given half a chance, however, he'll speak loud and clear in praise of what he calls "old working class dance music."

"Oh boy!" he exclaimed. He was sitting with Cravie in a noisy café in Belleville: "I have a whole diatribe. I can go on and on." And he did: "Between the wars, people would go dancing a couple of nights a week. Dancing to live music was a really important form of entertainment. All the musicians were working. There were hundreds of places to dance in Paris — bals musettes, dance halls, social clubs, tango parlors. There was a flowering of dance music. It was a fertile rich musical field. Like a field of flowers." And so on.

Crumb, who is "inspired" when people dance when he plays, met Cravie on a visit to France shopping for rare 78 RPM records. Cravie borrowed a mandolin and they jammed together with a washboard player. The real old deal. Then Crumb went back to "my redneck Okie neighborhood" near San Francisco into which he had — "literally" — fallen after the '60s.

He went back to playing with the Cheap Suit Serenaders. Mostly amateurs, the Serenaders performed their hard-learned ragtime licks on Fisherman's Wharf. Usually, people just walked on by "like we were



Crumb cover for Dominique Cravie's band Les Primitifs du Futur.

strubbery," although money would come flying at them after musical saw solos. He came back to France to play to greater acceptance with Cravie's merry men. They worked Bourges and Amsterdam and recorded. He brought 78 RPMs of the ethnic music of Greece, North Africa and Madagascar in flea markets. His eyes lit up as he talked about old music in old Paris and the obvious question was how can he live in the '90s when his spirit is more than half a century in the past.

"It's torture," he was not smiling. "I'll be in some train station and there will be this blast of horrible music. It's getting harder to avoid. It even gets me at home. My daughter likes modern pop. I keep telling her to close her door."

"Is there absolutely no new music you like?"

"I do like some new guys who play old music." Poignant silence followed by a hopeless shrug: "Oh boy!" One night Crumb heard Cravie play contemporary jazz in a club and was "completely be-

wildered. I was in the twilight zone." Handling various musical styles is a necessity as well as a pleasure for a professional guitarist like Cravie. Just as Crumb, a professional artist, has no basic problems with modern art. Is it that he is just more in focus visually?

Ornette Coleman has said that he cannot understand how a nuclear physicist would want to listen to Dixieland music. Why wouldn't an advanced thinker be interested in advanced music? It doesn't work that way. Cutting-edge people seem to savor the past. A modern warfare expert tinkers with old Volvos. A gangsta rap producer collects Renaissance art. Woody Allen, who works in film, an advanced medium, has conservative musical taste similar to Crumb's. He plays amateur clarinet with a professional Dixieland band.

Speaking of Allen made Crumb laugh: "Woody's like me. He's not a very good musician either. But he practices every day."

"Do you?"

"Sure do. I've even started practicing the accordion. Oh boy!" He looked pleased to be able to report good news about contemporary music for a change: "The new accordion teacher in our village already has 10 students. Maybe it's coming back. People butchered the accordion in the '50s and '60s. Everybody played so corny. If you told a girl you played the accordion you'd go home alone for sure. I have a beautiful Lawrence Welk accordion record from 1928. You'd never guess it was Welk. After World War II, the accordion went to hell. Like everything."

"You used to be able to hear a farm woman from Appalachia or the Auvergne sing a folk song. But people just singing because they love to, not to become famous — the opposite end of the spectrum from Madonna — have just about vanished. Electronic mass media has intimidated everyone. Now you just push buttons to make music. Everything is prepackaged. You don't have to carry a melody any more. You just carry a Discman. People used to get together and sing after dinner because it made them happy. Remember glee clubs? Making music is just another part of our environment they've taken away from us."

"Oh boy! I'm a crank. I can't stand the modern world. I'm an old curmudgeon. And I'm proud of it."

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Cartoonist Crumb "can't stand the modern world. I'm an old curmudgeon."

## A Patchy 'Lear' and a Seedy 'Country Girl'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Warren Mitchell's "King Lear" (into the Hackney Empire from the West Yorkshire Playhouse) is patchy but powerful. Mitchell manages moments of great magic and leaves you at others wishing he'd chosen to play the more obvious Shylock.

Like Mark Rylance's recent Greenwich "Macbeth," though nowhere near as bad, Jude Kelly's production is so full of ideas that there is no room or time for even one of them to take control or make sense of any of the others. True, she has had the unenviable task of building this first for the ultra-modern Playhouse in Leeds and then for Hackney, arguably the last and most perfect of all Frank Matcham's red-plush, chandeliered Victorian music-halls.

So half-ancient, half-modern is understandable: there are ma-

chine-gun-toting terrorists here, but Mitchell himself wanders around like a displaced Saint and the Victorian special effects at Hackney allow rain to fall during the storm.

At one moment spectacular and at the next penny-pinching, this is a "Lear" for all seasons: somewhere in there you'll find the one you really want, but there seems considerable uncertainty as to which is the director's ultimate choice. Yet Mitchell, one of our most underrated and perennially powerful players, does achieve on a bench with the blinded Gloucester a scene of immense brilliance as two old men with a catalogue of personal and political losses wait, if not for Godot, then at least for some kind of explanation as to what their suffering might all have been about.

Elsewhere the cast seems ill at ease with the verse and the play, as time and time again Mitchell is left to kick-start it back into action on some altogether new track.

At the Greenwich, some-

thing seems to have gone horribly wrong with "The Country Girl." Written in 1950 by Clifford Odets, one of the greatest and most shamefully neglected (on both sides of the Atlantic) of all American dramatists, it was originally seen over here 40 years ago as

### THE LONDON STAGE

"Winter Journey" with Sam Wanamaker and Michael Redgrave, whose son Corin now takes on the role of the aging, drunken actor trying for a Broadway comeback.

But nowhere in Annie Castledine's makeshift and elsewhere very undercast new production is there any sense of the American theater in the 1950s, or just what it means to have a New York opening night hanging over your hanger.

The tension, the sense of terror and waste and loss, and possible private and public redemption, are all reduced to some little local difficulty backstage at some singularly underprivileged local English seaside

repertory company, and as a result we are never brought face to face with the issues that Odets raises about the price of fame and the destructive yet seductive power of the footlights.

Nor, more surprisingly, can Corin Redgrave approach the sense of wasted majesty that was his father's stock in trade: as though deliberately avoiding such comparison, he reduces Frank Elton to an adequate character man in a little temporary alcoholic setback, rather than the Barrymoreque giant we need to glimpse if we are ever to understand what this play is about.

The rest of the company are so uncharacteristic as to be forgettable even while you watch them, and a great backstage tragedy has thus been thrown away, probably for another 40 years until someone has the courage to play it full out instead of in this half-hearted, almost apologetic and shambling fashion.

One of the perennial myths of the modern British theater, like the theory that the coming of John Osborne at the Royal Court made Rankin and Coward unplayable and unnecessary, is the belief that after "Be- you the Fringe" you could never get audiences back to intimate revues. Happily Michael Codron, one of its most consistent impresarios in the 1950s and early '60s, still loves the

form and makes his Vaudeville Theatre available to it whenever possible. At that address in the last couple of years, we've had "Kit & the Widow" and a good Cole Porter songbook, and now (from the RSC at Stratford and the Barbican) we get "The Shakespeare Revue," a joyous words-and-music anthology in loving mockery of the Bard.

Some of the material here goes back half a century and is none the worse for that: a brilliant sketch of a courier returning to Elsinore just after Hamlet's death and inquiring as to the health of his immediate circle, and (in the week of Robert Stephens' death) a heartbreaking musical lament for Falstaff. Other songs and sketches work much less well, but that's the great asset of a revue: there'll be something better along in a minute.

Christopher Luscombe, who devised the show with the pianist Malcolm McKee, leads an amiable and talented quartet who work their way through such familiar numbers as Cole Porter's "Brush Up Your Shakespeare" and Stephen Sondheim's brilliant setting for "Fear No More the Heat of the Sun" as well as such more recent material as Perry Ponton's vision of a nervous Othello applying for the hand of Desdemona to her joyously incorrect mother. This already promises to be the best Christmas treat in town.



Warren Mitchell (left) as Lear and Trevor Baxter as Gloucester.

### BOOKS

#### THE BLACK ALBUM

By Hanif Kureishi. 287 pages.

\$22. Scribner.

Reviewed by

Dennis Drabell

THE title of Hanif Kureishi's

speedy second novel,

which takes place in London

just after the fatwa has come

down against Salman Rushdie

(1989), refers to a work by the

Artist Still Happily Known as

Prince. Shahid Hasan, the Pak-

istani-English protagonist, is a

Prince fan, dope fan, sex fan,

anything, but college fan,

though his primary occupation is

supposed to be studying.

Contrary to stereotype,

Shahid comes from money.

When his brother, Chilli, mar-

ries the redoubtable Zulma,

"their wedding video, longer

than "The Godfather" (both

parts), became essential view-

ing all over Karachi and even in

Peshawar."

Contemptuous of the de-

crepit state of English man-

hood, Chilli keeps muttering

about "the brown man's bur-

den." But Chilli is in no shape to

shoulder a burden — a wom-

anizing dealer and addict, he

darts from club to club, chasing

scoring and wisecracking.

Shahid, meanwhile, drifts.

He loves women, great 19th-

century novels and, he soon dis-

covers, the drug ecstasy. But he

lacks fiber and longs for the

irascibility that comes with

owning a well-defined self.

"Papa and Chilli had taught

Shahid the uses of a temper,"

Kureishi writes; "it had been

something he wanted to cul-

tivate, but as yet didn't come

easily to him." Shahid's dilem-

ma, upon which the novel turns,

is whether to throw his lot in

with some incendiary British-

Muslim activists or to lose him-

self in a budding affair with one

of his teachers, the libidinally

heroic Decadee Osgood.

Non-zealot readers, who by

definition are drawn to what

Shahid's late father would have

dismissed as "booky stuff,"

will have little trouble guessing

Shahid's choice. In fact — and

this is the novel's main weak-

ness — the radicals are such a

callow collection of poseurs

that, however long the reckless

Shahid takes to make up his

mind, it's hardly a contest. Far

be it from me to manufacture

arguments in favor of censor-

ship and book-burning, but I

can feel the heavy weight of

Kureishi's hand on this cause-

justifying speech by Rizaz:

"We are discussing here the

free and unbridled imagination

of men who live apart from the

people. . . . And these corrupt,

disrespectful natures, wallow-

ing in their own juices, must be

caged as if they were dangerous

carnivores. . . . After all . . . if a

character comes into your

house and spits out that your

mother and sister are whores,

wouldn't you chuck him from

your door and do bad things to

him? Very bad things? . . . And

isn't this what such books

do?"

Well, no.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		Last Weeks	
This Week		Wk on List	
1	THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Crichton	1	7
2	SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	5
3	THE HUNDRED SECRET SENSES, by Amy Tan	5	3
4	THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	3	9
5	THE CHRISTMAS BOX, by Richard Paul Evans	9	3
6	MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	4	9
7	THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF VIRTUES, edited by William J. Bennett, illustrated by Michael Hagan	12	2
8	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	6	90
9	HOLIDAY, by James Redfield	11	5
10	COMING HOME, by Russell Banks	10	11
11	FINDING MOON, by Tony Hillerman	14	4
12	THE ISLAND OF THE DAY BEFORE, by John Grisham	7	2
13	LOVE ME FOREVER, by John Grisham	13	19
14	LOVE IN ANOTHER TOWN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	8	4
15	MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell	1	8
1	CHARLES KURLAND'S AMERICAN, by Charles Kurland	3	3
2	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	2	7
3	A GOOD LIFE, by Ben Bradlee	5	6
4	DAVID BRINKLEY, by David Brinkley	1	1
5	LINCOLN, by David Herbert Donald	4	3
6	SISTERS, Essays by Carol Seltzer, Photographs by Sharon F. Williams	6	47
7	84 GOOD WALKS SPOILED, by John Fennell	7	22
8	AFTER ALL, by Mary Tyler Moore	1	1
9	AN UNQUIET MIND, by Kay Redfield Jamison	10	7
10	THE MORAL COMPASS, edited by William J. Bennett	2	2
11	HIGH TIDE IN TUSCON, by Barbara Kingsolver	9	6
12	PALIMPSEST, by Gore Vidal	13	4
13	MY POINT-AND-DECK, by Elie Wiesel	12	11
14	HAVE ONE, BY ELIE WIESEL	12	11
15	KNOW ABOUT ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, LEARNED IN LOH-MANN'S DRESSING ROOM, by Erna Bombardieri	8	3
1	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
2	1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	130
3	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Stephen Covey	2	35
4	DAVID LETTERMAN'S BOOK OF TOP TEN LISTS, by David Letterman, Save O'Donnell, et al.	3	4
5	MARS AND VENUS IN THE BEDROOM, by John Gray	4	18

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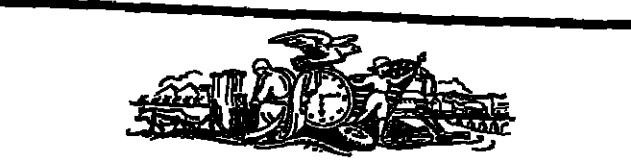
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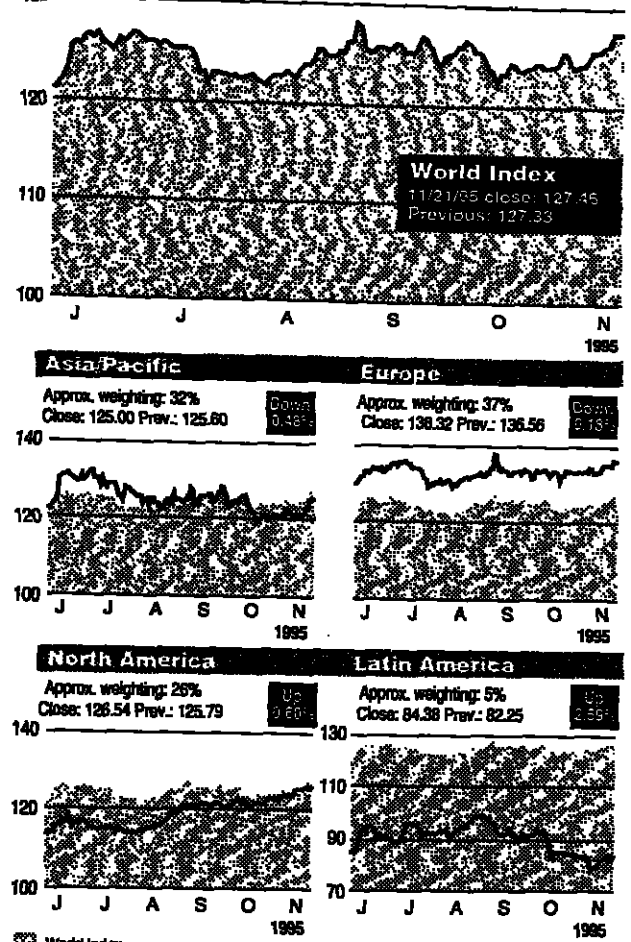
with us just as you would at home in New York, L.A. or Dayton! Where???

<





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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	% change
Energy	129.96	129.41	+0.43
Utilities	124.73	123.91	+0.66
Finance	119.80	120.41	-0.57
Services	117.21	116.98	+0.21
Capital Goods	132.36	131.51	+0.66
Raw Materials	141.19	140.43	+0.54
Consumer Goods	133.53	133.26	+0.20
Miscellaneous	135.00	134.08	+0.69

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Germany Takes On Microsoft

Firms Form Pact With a U.S. Rival

**BONN** — Germany's biggest media and telecommunications companies joined Tuesday with the world's largest on-line service company in a bid to head off domination of cyberspace by Microsoft Corp.

Deutsche Telekom AG, Europe's biggest telecommunications company, the German media companies Bertelsmann AG and Axel Springer Verlag AG and America Online Inc. have signed letters of intent to cooperate on-line services.

If the alliance gets past the intense scrutiny of European antitrust watchdogs, it would pose a stiff challenge to the Microsoft Network, the software maker's new but fast-growing on-line service, and the fledgling Europe Online SA.

The three German companies said they were "aiming to build a long-term strategic partnership in interactive on-line services." They also said Microsoft was "about to dominate the on-line market."

At least for now, the parties are not thinking of merging their on-line activities into one global company, but they made it clear they were targeting the global market.

The deal makes even more uncertain the future of Europe Online, the Luxembourg-based service that is set to go to market next month and has had trouble keeping its shareholders.

Microsoft Network has brought about 525,000 subscribers on board since it was launched in August.

America Online has more than 4 million subscribers worldwide, slightly more than its competitor CompuServe Inc.

## 'Feeding Frenzy' Takes Hold on Internet Stocks

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Internet stocks—already among U.S. market leaders—have soared 20 percent or more in just the past few trading days. To some, it looks like the greatest bull stampede ever. To others, it appears that short-sellers are being squeezed like never before.

"The Internet stocks remind me of the riverboat gambling stocks of a few years ago," said Emanuel Geduld, president of Herzog Heine Geduld, a major market-maker in the Nasdaq market.

"The public loves these stocks."

But there may be more to it than that. Recent trading patterns—many Internet stocks have doubled over the past month—make it look like short-sellers have been forced to buy to stem losses.

A short-seller—who bets that stocks are overvalued and will decline—sells borrowed shares and must later buy shares to repay the loan.

Wall Street rumors say that some market-makers—brokers who stand ready to buy and sell stocks to meet public demand—have found sellers scarce and ended up going short whether or not they intended to do so.

Whether that is true or not cannot be confirmed, but even the speculation can help to bring out buyers hoping to drive up the price and force short-sellers to buy shares in an effort to avoid even bigger losses.

Mr. Geduld said his firm had resisted the temptation to sell short any of the stocks.

"Intellectually, they all appear like great shorts," he

said. "But when they are on a feeding frenzy like this, it is best to step aside."

The Internet boom occurred when many technology stocks had weakened. The Philadelphia semiconductor index, for example, is down about 28 percent from the peak it reached in September. Microsoft Corp., the pre-eminent computer-software company, has fallen about 22 percent from its 1995 peak.

It may be, however, that the Internet frenzy reached its apex, at least for now, during trading on Monday. Late that day, many of the stocks gave up a good part of the

gains they had recorded earlier, although they all ended with substantial gains.

Spyglass Inc., for example, traded as high as \$112 before ending Monday at \$104.75, a gain of \$4.50 during the day. Netscape Communications Corp. closed at \$116.25, up \$5.75 from Friday, but down \$8.50 from its peak. On Tuesday, Spyglass plunged \$14 to close at \$90.75, while Netscape plunged \$8.50 to close at \$107.75.

The market argument for Internet stocks is that they will benefit from the next great change in the computer marketplace, in which communicating becomes so cheap that it makes sense to do nearly everything on the Internet rather than have a lot of computing power at your home or office.

That may work out. But it is likely to take a while.

## Executive Struggle Cuts Cable & Wireless Power

Bloomberg Business News

**LONDON** — Cable & Wireless PLC said Tuesday that its executive chairman, Lord Young, and its chief executive, James Ross, would leave the company immediately, ending a two-day struggle by both men for domination of its board.

The British telecommunications company said Brian Smith, chairman of the airport operator BAA PLC and a former non-executive director of Cable & Wireless, had been appointed non-executive chairman. It said it would seek a chief executive as soon as possible.

Shareholders had criticized both Mr. Young and Mr. Ross for what they said was a rudderless strategy responsible for letting the company's share price fall about 22 percent over the past two years.

Cable & Wireless declined to comment on reports that the executive power struggle would jeopardize its discussions with Nynex Corp. and Pactal Corp. of the United States concerning a transatlantic link between the companies.

Some reports said Pactal and Nynex were considering buying a stake in Cable & Wireless's U.S.-based long-distance unit, because American authorities were expected to lift regulations currently prohibiting local telephone companies from providing long-distance communications service.

An agreement with Nynex could also include an alliance between Cable & Wireless subsidiary, Mercury Communications Ltd., a Nynex's communications unit in Britain, reports said.

Analysts said rumors hit the market Tuesday that the U.S.-based McCaw Cellular Communications was preparing a bid for Cable & Wireless. But Craig McCaw, chairman of the company, played down such talk.

"I've never had an interest in taking over Cable & Wireless, nor have I ever contemplated would consider a hostile transaction involving Cable & Wireless," said Mr. McCaw. "We have never had any conversations with the company."

But speculation of a takeover pushed British company's shares up as much as 6 pence to 448 pence (\$6.94), a five-month high, before they fell back to close at 429 pence, down 9 pence.

That was 20 percent lower than in January 1994, when they reached a peak of 538 pence. More than 14 million shares changed hands Tuesday, compared with average daily trading over the past six months of 4.7 million.

Mr. McCaw's statement was released after London Stock Exchange closed.

Mr. Young, a trade and industry minister under former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was appointed executive chairman of Cable & Wireless on Oct. 1, 1990.

## Daimler Approves Cost Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**STUTTGART** — Daimler-Benz AG said Tuesday it had approved cost-cutting measures, notably the loss of 8,800 jobs, intended to turn around the fortunes of its unprofitable aerospace unit by 1997.

The plan, nicknamed Dolores as a shortened form of "dollar low rescue," calls for selling at least three of its Deutsche Aerospace AG unit's factories in Germany in addition to the job cuts.

"The movement of the currency market in the last weeks and the recent talks about a possible alliance between Boeing and McDonnell Douglas underline again how essential the preservation of our competitiveness is," Manfred Bischoff, chief executive officer of Deutsche Aerospace, said.

The Dolores program, which is expected to cost 500 million Deutsche marks (\$355.2 million), was planned in response to losses at the aerospace unit caused by the weakness of the dollar. The unit had a first-half loss of 1.6 billion DM.

The job reductions are to cut total employment

to 40,271 by 1998 from 49,093 at present.

No measures were announced for the aerospace unit's Fokker NV subsidiary in the Netherlands, which has often been cited as one of its major problem areas.

The Dolores plan's goal is to make the aerospace unit profitable at a dollar value of 1. DM. The dollar, which has fallen 9.6 percent against the mark so far this year, has traded above 1.40 DM for several weeks.

The IG Metall labor union, which staged walkouts and protests Monday, said it would continue its fight to protect jobs and prevent sale of the plants.

The approval of the plan by Daimler's aerospace management boards was necessary so that it could be used as a starting point for further negotiations with workers, said Andreas Breitsprecher, a spokesman for Deutsche Aerospace. "The door isn't closed," he said.

Daimler said it was considering recommendations from workers' representatives for changes in the program. (Bloomberg, A)

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Change Has Come to Time

By Deirdre Carmody  
and Mark Landler  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — When Don Logan and Norman Pearlstine announced a wholesale restructuring of Time Inc. last week, they also took the wraps off a formidable new partnership.

Although Mr. Logan has been the chief executive of Time Warner Inc.'s publishing division for 15 months, and Mr. Pearlstine is approaching his first anniversary as editor-in-chief, last week's shake-up was their first coordinated effort to remake the world's largest magazine company.

They named top editors at Time and Sports Illustrated; disbanded Time Inc. Ventures, the Los Angeles-based magazine-development division, and consolidated international operations under Mr. Pearlstine.

As a team, Mr. Logan and Mr. Pearlstine are projecting a vision of Time Inc. as a company that will not be distracted by the siren song of new electronic media but will remain focused on its historic business of producing glossy journalism on glossy paper.

They also projected the message that they are partners, not rivals.

"The underlying news about this shake-up is how closely Pearlstine and Logan work as a team," said Walter Isaacson, who was in charge of new media for Time Inc. and has been named managing editor of Time.

This never could have been done, he said, "in the days when the president of Time Inc. looked upon the editor-in-chief as a rival power center rather than as a partner."

Mr. Isaacson, a longtime fixture among

Time's masthead editors, moved to Time Inc.'s unfolding electronic world as the top manager in 1993. His switch back to print underscores the new management's focus on the company's core business.

But the two men now renewing the focus on the creations of Henry Luce are themselves outsiders to the culture he created.

Mr. Logan, 51, is a quiet Alabama native who spent most of his career at Southern Progress, the Alabama-based publishing company that was acquired by Time Warner Inc. in 1983.

Mr. Pearlstine, 53, is a former executive editor of The Wall Street Journal whose circle of friends includes some of the most powerful people in New York.

Both are breaking a long-standing practice of promoting top executives from inside the tradition-bound company.

Under Mr. Logan, Time Inc. has become one of Time Warner's most robust divisions. After suffering through the advertising recession of the early 1990s and an ill-considered effort to centralize the advertising sales staffs of its magazines, Time Inc. is now racking up impressive earnings growth.

John Reidy, a media analyst at Smith Barney Shearson Inc., predicted that Time Inc. would have \$480 million in operating income in 1995—a 12 percent gain over 1994.

Such growth puts the division on par with Time Warner's fastest-growing businesses, Warner Bros. Inc. and Home Box Office.

Although Time Inc. has benefited from a general surge in magazine advertising, Mr. Reidy said the company was outstripping the

See TIME, Page 18

## Tobacco Ads Have EU Smoking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS** — The European Commission sharply criticized an advertising campaign by the U.S. tobacco company Philip Morris Cos. on Tuesday, saying it had failed to acknowledge that smokers could damage the health of others.

"The public should not be misled by this publicity," Padraig Flynn, the commissioner for social affairs, said, citing advertising that argues for greater consideration of smokers' rights. "The interests of smokers and nonsmokers are not equal."

The statement precedes a meeting next week of European Union health ministers, who will discuss whether to expand the current ban on television advertising for tobacco to magazines, billboards and other media.

Executives from the tobacco and advertising industries said they did not expect the advertising ban to be endorsed by the ministers.

The idea of a ban has been broached before and regularly been blocked by EU members led by Germany, the Netherlands and Britain, which together produce about two-thirds of the EU's cigarettes.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



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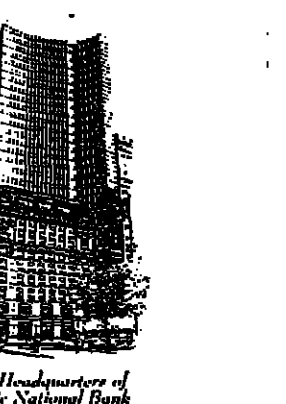
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## THE AMERICAS

## Proxy Fight for RJR Nabisco Is On

By Glenn Collins  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bennett LeBow and Carl Icahn have begun their proxy battle to force RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. to immediately spin off its food business from its tobacco operations, submitting the names of nine people they hope would replace the company's current board.

In response, RJR Nabisco assailed the choices as a "hand-picked list" and sued Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn in federal court, accusing them of securities law violations. The company, through a spokesman, said Monday that the two financiers had violated securities law "by secretly conspiring to form a group to acquire a controlling interest in RJR Nabisco common stock."

Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn beat the company's deadline for submitting their proposed slate of directors for RJR Nabisco's proxy statement by one day.

If the LeBow-Icahn proxy slate survives potential legal challenges, it would provide

a clear choice for the company's 450,000 shareholders at their annual meeting in April in determining whether, and how soon, RJR Nabisco would be split into two separate corporate entities.

The slate includes Mr. LeBow but not Mr. Icahn.

"Carl does not go on any boards of any companies he doesn't control," Mr. LeBow said.

Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn, who control 4.8 percent of RJR Nabisco's stock, have said they will abandon the threat of a proxy battle if RJR Nabisco management agrees to a quick spin-off of the food unit, Nabisco Holdings Corp., which is 80.5 percent-owned by RJR Nabisco.

They have also said they are not interested in greenmail, or the purchase of their stock at above-market prices in exchange for abandoning their battle with the company's management.

Charles Harper, chairman and chief executive of RJR Nabisco, has called the LeBow-Icahn proposal "imprudent" and

"irresponsible," contending that it would expose the company to dire legal liabilities, lowered credit ratings and the prospect of court injunctions.

In a lawsuit filed in federal court in Greensboro, North Carolina, RJR Nabisco contended Monday that Mr. LeBow and Mr. Icahn intended in their proxy battle to combine the Reynolds cigarette business with Liggett Group Inc., which is owned by Mr. LeBow's holding company, Brooke Group.

The complaint asserted that Mr. LeBow "determined to seek control of RJR's tobacco business surreptitiously and coercively," and that Mr. LeBow "sought to enlist others in his scheme," including "major figures in the international tobacco industry to form a consortium under his leadership" to control RJR Nabisco.

A Brooke Group spokesman said: "The lawsuit has no merit. It is just another attempt to distract shareholders from the benefits of an immediate tax-free spin-off of the Nabisco food business."

## Blue-Chips Finish Well Above 5,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks surged to close above the 5,000-point mark Tuesday as investors bought stocks likely to perform well in a slowly expanding U.S. economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 40.46 points higher at 5,023.55, with Caterpillar, Aluminum Co. of America, International Business Machines and McDonald's leading the

climbing 2 to 88 and Intel gaining 1/2 to 62 1/2. IBM rose 1 1/2 to 94 1/2.

"It disturbs me still that technology stocks are as weak as they are, when the Dow is making new highs," said Eugene Peroni, head of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

"The market is worried about that area of the economy. There's a feeling that there's a slowdown coming, and that's why there's a move into those big defensive stocks."

Worries that the Treasury bond market may be on shaky ground also undermined a broader rally.

The price of the benchmark 30-year bond fell 8/32 point to 108 1/2, taking the yield up to 6.26 percent from 6.25 percent Monday. Bond prices fell after the Treasury's auction of 10-year securities met with weaker demand than analysts had hoped to see.

Doug Schindewolf, an economist at Smith Barney, called demand for the 10-year bonds "trepid," especially in light of rumors that were circulating before the auction of strong Japanese demand.

Among other stocks, Vodafone's American depositary receipts dropped 4 1/2 to 33 1/2 after the British mobile phone network operator said earnings rose less than analysts had expected.

Boston Beer shares surged on their first trading day. The microbrewery's first initial public offering at 20, and the shares finished at 28.

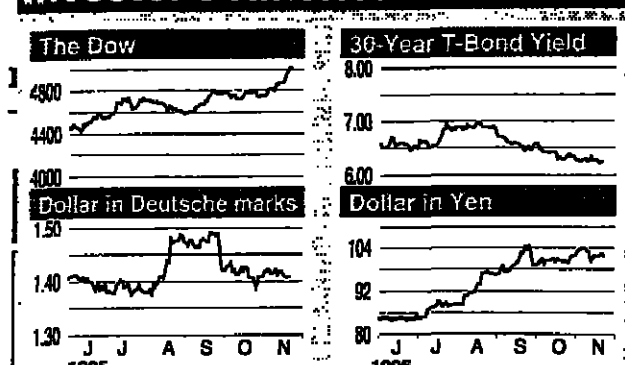
Telefonos de Mexico's ADRs jumped 1 1/2 to 28 1/2, in step with 4.2 percent surge in Mexico's Bolsa stock index.

Federal Express fell 1 1/4 to 77 1/2 on news that pilots who had been negotiating a work contract since May 1994 were discussing possible work slowdowns during the holiday season.

Reebok fell 2 1/2 to 28 1/2 after Smith Barney lowered its rating of the footwear maker to "underperform/high risk" from "neutral/high risk."

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Previous	Change
NYSE	The Dow	5023.55	+40.46
NYSE	S&P 500	600.23	+0.27
NYSE	S&P 400	575.46	+0.87
NYSE	Composite	329.23	+0.41
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1824.88	+0.44
AMEX	Market Value	524.58	+0.57
Toronto	TSE Index	4024.77	+25.50
Sao Paulo	Bovespa	4955.53	+42.50
Mexico City	Bolsa	2448.45	+12.50
Buenos Aires	Merval	487.25	+12.50
Santiago	IPSA General	5655.04	+12.50
Caracas	Capital General	1524.18	+12.50

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

## Very briefly:

## Westinghouse-CBS Approval Is Seen

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s \$5.4 billion takeover of CBS Inc. is likely to gain final regulatory approval at a special Federal Communications Commission meeting Wednesday.

The commission's approval, widely expected to be unanimous, will be the only item on the meeting's agenda, FCC officials said. The FCC approval is the last remaining obstacle to completing the merger. A delay in obtaining it has cost Westinghouse an estimated \$1 million a day since Aug. 31, because the merger agreement calls for CBS shareholders to be paid interest of 6 percent after that date on the \$81 a share agreed to in the merger.

The National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. hopes hire a new chief regulator and a new president for the Nasdaq stock market within three months, but it will need another year to complete its restructuring, the president of the association said.

Ipako Industrias Petroquímicas Argentinas SA, an Argentine petrochemical company, agreed to sell its Polisar SA unit and its 21 percent stake in Petroquímica Bahía Blanca to Dow Chemical Co. for \$193 million.

The number of U.S. banks willing to make consumer loans is fallen to the lowest percentage since 1991, according to a Federal Reserve survey. Standards for home mortgages grew over restrictive for the first time since 1993.

John C. Portman Jr.'s operations and holdings have been divided into two new companies as part of the second major restructuring of the developer's debts. (WP, NYT, Bloomberg, AP)

## Tracinda Wants a Seat on Chrysler Board

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kirk Kerkorian, the billionaire investor, has said his company will seek representation on the board of Chrysler Corp. at the expense of Joseph E. Antinoni, who has been a Chrysler director for six years.

The action was the latest in a campaign by Mr. Kerkorian to increase his control over the automaker.

Mr. Antinoni would be replaced by

Jerome B. York, Chrysler's former chief financial officer, who is now vice chairman of Mr. Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp., a Las Vegas-based investment firm. Mr. York outlined Mr. Kerkorian's intentions in a letter presented Monday to Chrysler's chairman, Robert J. Eaton, at a meeting between executives of Chrysler and Tracinda.

Chrysler executives said they would continue to review a series of Tracinda proposals. No decisions will be made until the review is completed in February, they said.

In his letter, Mr. York said he was more

qualified than Mr. Antinoni to hold a board seat. Mr. Antinoni is the former chief executive of Kmart Corp. He resigned his post last March amid criticism that he was responsible for Kmart's decline.

[Fidelity Investments has surpassed Mr. Kerkorian as Chrysler's largest shareholder, Bloomberg Business News reported from Boston.]

[The mutual-fund company increased its stake in the carmaker to 14.4 percent during the third quarter. Mr. Kerkorian holds about 14 percent.]

## Dollar Edges Higher in Seesaw Market

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose slightly against most currencies Tuesday, but traders said they expected U.S. budget wrangling to keep it in a narrow range for the rest of the year.

"We're in a real quiet zone here for the dollar," said Karl Halligan, strategic currency trader for CIBC Bank New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4075 DM on Monday, and at 101.50 yen, up from 101.34 yen. After rising early Monday on a temporary spending agreement between Con-

gress and President Bill Clinton, the dollar fell back as market participants realized that arduous negotiations lay ahead.

But the dollar revived Tuesday, and traders viewed the move as a continuation

of the dollar's restless pattern within tight bands. In the last two months, the dollar has traded in ranges of only 97.50 to 104.14 yen and 1.3810 to 1.4440 DM.

"The budget thing being pushed off into December makes it difficult to do anything

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

of the dollar's restless pattern within tight bands. In the last two months, the dollar has traded in ranges of only 97.50 to 104.14 yen and 1.3810 to 1.4440 DM.

"The budget thing being pushed off into December makes it difficult to do anything

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

## Tuesday, Nov. 21

Prices in local currencies.

Telegrams

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

N-AMRO 71.80 70.50 70.50 71.50

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## Frankfurt

High Low Close Prev.

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# Thorn EMI Posts Rise in Profit but Won't Talk of Split

"The results were in line with the consensus forecast," said Miriam Shea of Goldman, Sachs

Thorn EMI raised its interim dividend to 10.5 pence from 9.75. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## ***British Land Acquires The Rest of Broadgate***

**British Land bought half of Broadgate, which includes two prime developments in London**

on the basis of one new ordinary share for every six owned, at a price of 370 pence a share. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## *Pulp Fiction in Sweden?*

## Forestry Firm Says Prices Have Peaked

# Investor Holds

## To Saab — for Now

## Investor Holds Onto Saab — for Now

**STOCKHOLM** — Svenska Handelsbanken AB, Sweden's second-largest bank, said it had a 17 percent increase in

"We have rarely had such a low volume of nonperforming loans as we have now," Arne Martensson, the bank's chief executive, said.

## Handelsbanken Posts Rise in Profit

**U.S. STOCK MARKET**

company on the stock exchange," he said.

## Freegold Cuts Jobs In Bid to Lift Profit

Another mining house, Anglovaal Ltd., is cutting produc-

1995	Index	1995	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE		461.20	463.51	-0.48
Brussels	Stock Exchange		7,970.23	7,958.82	+0.15
Frankfurt	DAX		2,205.06	2,219.30	-0.66
Copenhagen	Stock Market		356.73	358.73	-0.56
Helsinki	HEX General		1,844.43	1,858.38	-0.75
Oslo	OBX		397.63	394.86	+0.70
London	FTSE 100		3,604.10	3,628.80	-0.68
Madrid	Stock Exchange		303.36	302.14	+0.40
Milan	MIBTEL		9,122.00	9,148.00	-0.30
Paris	CAC 40		1,872.93	1,861.40	+0.62
Stockholm	SK 16		1,666.82	1,687.85	-0.07
Vienne	ATX		924.32	914.82	+1.03
Zurich	SPX		2,047.67	2,046.71	+0.06

### Very briefly:

- **United Biscuits PLC** agreed to sell its Keebler Co. snack unit to an investor group for \$8 million, marking the final stage of the British company's exit from the United States.
  - **BAT Industries PLC's** German subsidiary, **BATIG GmbH**, bought a 33 percent stake in Augustow, the state-run Polish tobacco factory, for \$88 million.
  - **De La Rue PLC's** shares plunged 20 percent, to 727 pence, after the company said first-half pretax profit fell to £69.1 million, (\$107 million) from £72.8 million a year earlier. Sales of the company's primary product, printed banknotes, fell 14 percent, to £90.8 million.
  - **VEBA AG** will bid for a 49.9 percent stake in **DBKorn GmbH**, the telecommunications network of Deutsche Bahn AG, in competition with a joint bid from Thyssen Telecom AG and BellSouth Corp.
  - **Wella AG's** pretax profit fell to 88 million Deutsche marks (\$62.9 million) in the first nine months of the year, from 113 million DM a year earlier, as lower sales in China, Russia, Britain and the United States offset a small increase in overall sales.
  - **Karstadt AG's** sales slipped 0.1 percent in the first nine months of the year, to 19.09 billion DM, partly because of weak demand for textiles.
  - **French industrial production** fell 1.8 percent in September from the July-August period after rising 0.3 percent in July and August from June. The two summer months are computed together to account for vacation shutdowns.
  - **DSM NV** is close to acquiring 70 percent of **Chemie Linz GmbH**, a subsidiary of the Austrian energy and chemical company OMV AG.
  - **Italgas SpA** won a majority stake in three of Hungary's five regional gas-distribution companies with a bid valued at \$171.9 million. **Gaz de France** and a joint bid from **Ruhrgas AG** and **Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen AG** bought majority stakes in the remaining two companies.
- Bloomberg, AFP*

**AMEX**

## U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

High Low Close Change					High Low Close Change				
19-FRANCE FRENCH GOV BONDS (MATTF)					HEATING OIL (NUMBER)				
Feb-Mar	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	45.00	25.00	25.00	32.25	-0.00
Mar-Apr	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Apr	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Apr-May	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	May	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
May-Jun	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jun	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jun-Jul	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jul	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jul-Aug	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Aug	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Aug-Sep	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Sep	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Sep-Oct	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Oct	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Oct-Nov	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Nov	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Nov-Dec	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Dec	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Dec-Jan	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jan	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jan-Feb	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Feb	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Feb-Mar	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Mar	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Mar-Apr	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Apr	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Apr-May	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	May	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
May-Jun	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jun	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jun-Jul	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jul	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jul-Aug	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Aug	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Aug-Sep	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Sep	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Sep-Oct	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Oct	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Oct-Nov	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Nov	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Nov-Dec	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Dec	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Dec-Jan	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jan	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jan-Feb	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Feb	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Feb-Mar	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Mar	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Mar-Apr	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Apr	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Apr-May	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	May	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
May-Jun	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jun	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jun-Jul	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jul	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jul-Aug	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Aug	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Aug-Sep	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Sep	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Sep-Oct	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Oct	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Oct-Nov	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Nov	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Nov-Dec	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Dec	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Dec-Jan	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Jan	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Jan-Feb	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Feb	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Feb-Mar	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Mar	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Mar-Apr	118.72	118.72	118.82	-0.18	Apr	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00







**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**

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1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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[illegible]**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**

(Continued)

[illegible]

Div	Yr	PE	High	Low	Label	CR
10	1970	100	100	100	100	100
10	1971	100	100	100	100	100
10	1972	100	100	100	100	100
10	1973	100	100	100	100	100
10	1974	100	100	100	100	100
10	1975	100	100	100	100	100
10	1976	100	100	100	100	100
10	1977	100	100	100	100	100
10	1978	100	100	100	100	100
10	1979	100	100	100	100	100
10	1980	100	100	100	100	100
10	1981	100	100	100	100	100
10	1982	100	100	100	100	100
10	1983	100	100	100	100	100
10	1984	100	100	100	100	100
10	1985	100	100	100	100	100
10	1986	100	100	100	100	100
10	1987	100	100	100	100	100
10	1988	100	100	100	100	100
10	1989	100	100	100	100	100
10	1990	100	100	100	100	100
10	1991	100	100	100	100	100
10	1992	100	100	100	100	100
10	1993	100	100	100	100	100
10	1994	100	100	100	100	100
10	1995	100	100	100	100	100
10	1996	100	100	100	100	100
10	1997	100	100	100	100	100
10	1998	100	100	100	100	100
10	1999	100	100	100	100	100
10	2000	100	100	100	100	100
10	2001	100	100	100	100	100
10	2002	100	100	100	100	100
10	2003	100	100	100	100	100
10	2004	100	100	100	100	100
10	2005	100	100	100	100	100
10	2006	100	100	100	100	100
10	2007	100	100	100	100	100
10	2008	100	100	100	100	100
10	2009	100	100	100	100	100
10	2010	100	100	100	100	100
10	2011	100	100	100	100	100
10	2012	100	100	100	100	100
10	2013	100	100	100	100	100
10	2014	100	100	100	100	100
10	2015	100	100	100	100	100
10	2016	100	100	100	100	100
10	2017	100	100	100	100	100
10	2018	100	100	100	100	100
10	2019	100	100	100	100	100
10	2020	100	100	100	100	100
10	2021	100	100	100	100	100
10	2022	100	100	100	100	100
10	2023	100	100	100	100	100
10	2024	100	100	100	100	100
10	2025	100	100	100	100	100
10	2026	100	100	100	100	100
10	2027	100	100	100	100	100

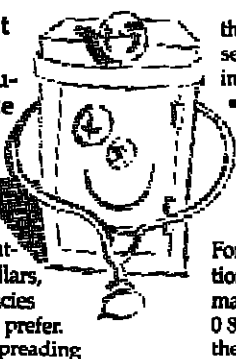
Low	Latest	One	High	Yes	No	19 March	19 March
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4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
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11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
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98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



## Speculation can seriously damage your private economy

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City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

## ETHIOPIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY ADDIS ABABA AIRPORT BID FOR AUTOMATIC MESSAGE SWITCHING SYSTEM

1. The Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority intends to procure Automatic Message Switching System for Addis Ababa Airport.
2. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information and inspect the bid documents at the office of:

The General Manager  
Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority  
P.O. Box 978  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 01-610277 - Fax: 251-1-612533 - Telex: 21162

3. A complete set of bid documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder upon payment of a non-refundable fee Birr 300.00 only. Requests submitted by mail should include a certified cheque in the amount and currency indicated above in favour of Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority. In this case, the Civil Aviation Authority will promptly despatch the documents by registered airmail; but under no circumstances can it be held responsible for late delivery or loss of the documents so mailed to the applicant.
4. The Tender documents must be duly completed and returned to:

The General Manager  
Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority  
P.O. Box 978  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 01-610277 - Fax: 251-1-612533 - Telex: 21162

Where they must be received before 4 p.m. on 30th January 1996. Documents which are received late will not be considered and returned unopened.

# As the Peso Slides, Dollar Signs Spread in Mexico

By Anthony DePalma  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Despite the drubbing it has taken this year, the peso remains the official currency of Mexico.

Sometimes, though, it is hard to be sure; increasingly, companies that have been hurt by the gyrations of the peso are switching to doing business in dollars. Executives are seeking to protect themselves from further peso losses.

This unofficial transformation of the Mexican economy means that it is now common to see computer manufacturers and real estate agents advertise their prices in dollars, even when transactions take place purely within Mexico.

Although it is technically illegal to use anything but the peso, the businesses get around that restriction by saying in tiny footnotes that they will accept pesos at the current rate.

Big hotels and international airlines have been using dollar

prices since long before the peso was devalued last December. But now, even smaller hotels and tour agencies — where nothing is imported — have started doing the same.

Since the devaluation, a number of such incidents have turned into a visible trend, gathering speed with each episode of peso weakness.

Such examples only hint at the extent to which the battered peso has been discarded by people who normally defend national symbols and reject any sign of American intervention on their native soil.

Take, for example, a recent request for bids to construct three microwave relay towers for Pemex's Mexicanos SA, the huge Mexican oil monopoly widely known as Pemex.

All the suppliers that submitted bids were based in Mexico; the material they would use to construct the towers was all Mexican. But Pemex held the bidding competition in Houston and insisted that all bids be submitted in dollars.

"There you have the largest monopoly in Mexico negotiating in dollars for three big towers to be built in Mexico, using

steel from Mexico and concrete from Mexico," said John Lambuth, a businessman from the United States who is the head of Energia Eolica, a tower-builder in Mexico City that also bid for the contract. "If that's not dollarization, what is?"

For its part, Pemex says it asks for payment in dollars or pesos, depending on the product or service it is buying. Gilda Rota, a spokeswoman for Pemex, also said that while contracts may be priced in dollars, payment may be arranged in either pesos or dollars.

The turn toward dollars began after Mexico decided on Dec. 21, 1994, to let the peso float freely. Since then, the currency has done more sinking than floating. Just before devaluation, one peso was worth about 29 cents, at an exchange rate of 3.46 to the dollar. In trading Tuesday, the exchange rate was 7.63 to the dollar — meaning that a peso was worth about 13 cents, a decline of nearly 55 percent in 11 months.

The determination of so many businessmen in Mexico to seek stability by using dollars suggests there is little confidence that the peso is ready to

stabilize. Once it steadies or begins to make up some of its losses, the dynamics, of course, could change again.

But for now, U.S. dollar signs seem to be everywhere. Even the central bank acknowledges the trend by publishing an exchange rate each day solely for determining dollar-based transactions. Bankers have asked the government to allow them to offer dollar checking accounts, which now are forbidden.

Hewlett-Packard Inc. recently based an advertisement for computers in Mexico City newspapers on the promise that it would actually accept pesos in payment.

"In commercial real estate, everybody tries to deal in dollars," said Henry B. McDonald, director of Cushman & Wakefield in Mexico City.

Mr. McDonald said Citibank, a Citicorp unit, had just negotiated a lease for a new headquarters building of about 85,000 square feet (7,900 square meters) here. The U.S. currency was the focus of the discussion, according to Mr. McDonald.

"We used dollars to drive the rates way down," he said. Auto-parts suppliers that

work with big U.S. assemblers in Mexico have found that each has its own prejudice for or against the peso. A Mexican businessman said he had billed Ford Motor Co. in dollars but paid in pesos at the prevailing exchange rate. The same businessman bills General Motors Corp. in pesos but has to renegotiate the rate every eight days.

He said Chrysler Corp. varied, depending on the percentage of the product manufactured in Mexico. For example, he said, if 30 percent of an automobile seat was considered Mexican-made, then Chrysler wanted 30 percent of the total bill priced in pesos, with the balance paid at the dollar equivalent in pesos.

Mr. Lambuth, the head of the tower-builder, said he had encountered taxi drivers in Tijuana who insisted on being paid in dollars and bartenders in Juarez who priced their Mexican beer entirely in U.S. dollars.

"You can price something in bags of beans, bars of gold or U.S. dollars to establish the exchange rate — it really doesn't matter," Mr. Lambuth said. "What is important is stability. One of the best things that

could ever happen to Mexico," he said. "would be to get rid of the peso all together and just use dollars."

### GDP Slides 9.6%

Mexico's economy shrank 9.6 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier, the country's worst third-quarter performance in more than a decade, government figures showed.

The results, released late Friday, confirm the brutal and deepening recession that has gripped the nation throughout 1995.

As grim as those figures were, government economists tried to put a positive spin on them by pointing out that the second quarter — during which the gross domestic product fell 10.5 percent from a year earlier — had been even worse. That, they suggested, could mean that the economy had touched bottom and was beginning to recuperate. So far this year, Mexico's economy has contracted 7 percent. A spokesman said the government expected to see some signs of growth before year-end, although many private economists said they doubted the economy would get moving before the middle of 1996.

## TIME: A Fixture in the Magazine World Returns Its Focus to Print and Cuts Dead Wood

Continued from Page 13

growth rates of other major magazine publishers.

Mr. Logan attributes Time Inc.'s financial health to a new sense of entrepreneurialism at the magazines. Each title has been encouraged to develop profitable ideas for spinoffs such as specialized sections of Sports Illustrated sold exclusively to affluent golfers.

By decentralizing the advertising sales staffs of the magazines, Mr. Logan said, the company had made its core titles more profitable. Besides Time and Sports Illustrated, the company's magazines include Fortune, Life, Money, People, Entertainment Weekly and In Style.

If Mr. Logan is credited with energizing the publishing side, Mr. Pearlstone is viewed as invigorating the editorial staff.

When he took over as editor-in-chief, Mr. Pearlstone made it clear that he would immerse himself in the Time Inc. culture and learn as much as possible before making changes.

Mr. Pearlstone's most important contribution has been in shaping editorial coverage.

Last summer, for example, Mr. Pearlstone became closely involved in Time's unusually frank coverage of the controversy over rap songs with explicit sexual or violent lyrics that

had engulfed Time Warner. Having come to expect the kind of distance from the fray that had marked the reign of Mr. Pearlstone's predecessor, chief, Jason McManus, staff members were pleasantly surprised.

"I would say the result has been that he has clearly increased the clout of the editor-in-chief's office at Time Inc.," said Landon Jones Jr., managing editor of People.

Mr. Pearlstone also moved quickly to establish a relationship with Cable News Network. He intends to take a strong role in integrating CNN into Time Inc. if Time Warner's acquisition of Turner Broadcasting System Inc. goes through.

Gerald Levin, chief executive of Time Warner, has asked Mr. Pearlstone to head a committee to create a blueprint for making those relationships work.

Mr. Pearlstone's first move, to remove Walter Kiechel as managing editor of Fortune, came after differences with Mr. Kiechel about the direction of the magazine, which Mr. Pearlstone found too narrowly focused on articles about management.

He replaced him with John Huey, with whom Mr. Pearlstone

started The Wall Street Journal's European edition in 1982.

Last week, Mr. Pearlstone promoted Bill Colson to managing editor of Sports Illustrated from assistant managing editor after a much-publicized competition with Daniel Okrent, managing editor of Life.

Many people in the company say the fight for the top job at Sports Illustrated ended in an unnecessary public humiliation for Mr. Okrent, a widely respected editor. He and Mr. Colson had each been given a three-month trial as acting editor of Sports Illustrated, with Mr. Pearlstone announcing that the one who published the magazine he liked best would get the job.

The trial was followed by a lengthy interview with Mr. Pearlstone and Henry Muller, editorial director of Time Inc., a process likened to an "oral exam" by insiders.

Mr. Pearlstone also replaced James Gaines, a former managing editor of People and Life, as managing editor of Time. Mr. Gaines was named corporate editor of Time Inc.

People at the company say Mr. Gaines may have hastened his own departure last summer

with a cover story on "cyberporn," based on a seriously flawed study of pornography on the Internet conducted by an undergraduate student at Carnegie Mellon University.

Mr. Gaines later told friends that Mr. Pearlstone had called him up just before the issue went to press and asked him whether he was satisfied with the methodology of the report. Mr. Gaines said he was.

The appointment of Mr. Isaacson to replace Mr. Gaines has raised questions about the future of the company's newest electronic venture, the Pathfinder site on the Internet's World Wide Web.

Two weeks ago Mr. Logan described the venture as "giving new definition to the term 'black hole.'" Last week its overseer, Mr. Isaacson, was taken from the electronic world and installed in perhaps the most prestigious hands-on editorial job in the company.

Was Mr. Isaacson rewarded for success, taken out of failure's way or simply moved into a job that was the logical culmination of his earlier career as a journalist and author? The answer may be some

combination of the three. Mr. Isaacson had held several top editing jobs at the magazine. It seemed a mark of the company's commitment to an electronic future when he was asked to head the "new media" projects.

But economic success has been elusive for Pathfinder, as for many other companies' electronic ventures.

Paul Sagan, who started Pathfinder with Mr. Isaacson and will succeed him as chief of new media, said Time Inc. had realized that Pathfinder could not cover its expenses through advertising sales alone.

Mr. Sagan said he would seek ways to raise revenue from Pathfinder's users, who now use the Web site for free.

"I believe that electronic publishing is a real business," Mr. Logan said. "But what's not clear yet is how to generate revenue."

As a joke on Mr. Logan, Mr. Sagan registered the World Wide Web address www.black-hole.com for his boss. A chagrined Mr. Logan said, "I was simply making an off-the-cuff quip, which I often do, and then proceed to put my foot in my mouth."

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Australian Miners Get a Boost in Feud With CRA

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**SYDNEY** Australian unions claimed victory in a battle with the mining company CRA Ltd. on Tuesday after the country's top arbitration body sided with the unions, ending a walkout by 20,000 coal miners.

But it appeared the labor unrest against CRA could still worsen after a powerful labor group called for stepped-up strikes against the company to try to make CRA change its labor policies.

"It's a great victory," said former Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who negotiated on behalf of the unions.

"The truth has been, and always will be, that there is an inequality of power between the individual and the employer, and that must be recognized, and it has been."

Both parties in the dispute still needed to study the decision and negotiate a settlement before the commission would impose the decision, said Deirdre O'Connor, the president of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission, the arbitration body.

CRA officials said they were studying the decision and were prepared to negotiate with the unions.

But John Maitland, president of the Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union, said the union feared CRA would not honor the commission's judgment and called for further strike action to ensure it did.

"Through our experience in the past, we know that CRA will try and renege on what has come out of the commission today, and so that is the reason we are taking this action," Mr. Maitland said.

"There is a very firm resolve that we will ratchet up the action against CRA," Mr. Maitland said. "It won't be limited action. It will be certainly escalated to as high a level as we can possibly produce."

According to the agreement recommended by the commission, the Australian Council of Trade Unions agreed to stop all industrial action as soon as pos-

sible if CRA agreed to drop legal action against 76 workers who had been on strike for more than a month at the Weipa bauxite mine, which is owned by a CRA subsidiary.

The commission also ordered CRA to give those workers an 8 percent pay rise, backdated to March 1, 1994. The union group was given leave to pursue further wage increases with the commission.

Maritime workers' and coal miners' unions had called national strikes in a show of support for the industrial action against CRA. In a show of good will, however, the major coal miners' union voted Tuesday to return to work Wednesday, and waterfront workers will return to their jobs during the weekend.

The dispute has focused on CRA's policy of getting its staff to sign individual contracts rather than labor union agreements. In the past 18 months, 11,000 of CRA's 16,000 Australian employees have signed individual contracts.

The unions say workers at the North Queensland mine who signed individual contracts are being paid more for the same work than workers on union agreements. CRA's policy also is seen as an attempt to pressure workers into leaving the union.

CRA is 49 percent-owned by London-based RTZ Corp. The two companies last month announced plans to merge their global operations.

CRA shares gained 36 cents to close at 21.60 Australian dollars (\$16.05).

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Gesture for Qantas?

Hong Kong offered Australia new concessions to try to end their dispute over Qantas Airways' intra-Asia traffic rights, Agence France-Presse reported, quoting airline sources.

Hong Kong is understood to have backed away from its insistence that a 50 percent limit be imposed on Qantas passenger loads on certain flights to or from Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok.

## ITC Can't Agree on Chief Tobacco Firm's Big Holders Are Split

Reuters

**CALCUTTA** — ITC Ltd. has failed to find a successor to its departing chairman because of deep differences between the Indian tobacco giant's major shareholders — Britain's BAT Industries PLC and Indian state-run banks — are holding up the selection process.

ITC's nominations committee met Monday for the first time since Krishan Lai Chugh, under pressure from BAT, announced in September that he would step down at year-end. But the marathon meeting ended without producing a successor, and the committee said it would meet again shortly.

The committee's announcement, which came late on the same day ITC said its net profit rose in the first half despite lower sales, masked a split between BAT and local banks, executives said.

Together, India's state-run financial institutions hold a 37 percent stake in ITC, which also has a major role in India's hotel and food industries.

BAT is the largest single shareholder, with a 31.7 percent stake.

An ITC executive said BAT's representative on the nominations committee, Norman Davis, has indicated the British company favors splitting the chairman's position into two jobs. One chairman would deal with long-term strategy, while the other would handle day-to-day business.

But the Industrial Development Bank of India, a key shareholder among the group of state-run banks, was believed to be pushing to keep a single chairman.

The banks reportedly favor Yogesh Deshpande, now a board member, to succeed Mr. Chugh. BAT is said to prefer Saurabh Misra, who heads the company's flagship tobacco division.

The differences are a sequel to a bitter boardroom battle between BAT and Mr. Chugh, who announced he would step down after BAT said in March that it had lost faith in

his leadership.

BAT demanded an inquiry into financial irregularities it said had occurred under Mr. Chugh's management, but a special investigating committee said in September that neither Mr. Chugh nor senior associates had violated Indian foreign exchange laws.

A change of management comes amid fundamental changes in ITC's businesses, which are affecting profit.

In the six months to Sept. 30, ITC's net profit rose to 1.41 billion rupees (\$40.6 million) from 1.16 billion rupees a year earlier, while sales slipped to 11.88 billion rupees from 12.26 billion rupees.

ITC said the decline reflected a decline of 1.5 billion rupees in overseas sales caused by a shift toward higher-margin exports. Still, ITC's share of India's tobacco market rose to 63 percent from 60 percent, as sales volume rose 15 percent.

ITC's stock fell 8 rupees, to 245.

### Associated Weighs Tire Venture

Associated Cement Cos. and Bridgestone Corp. of Japan are considering establishing a joint venture to make and sell tires in India, Knight-Ridder reported from Bombay.

Bridgestone would hold 51 percent of the equity of the joint-venture company, with the balance to be held initially by Associated Cement and its parent company, Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co., Associated Cement said.

The venture would have an initial capacity of 1 million tires a year and would start operations by early 1998.

Associated Cement said it was conducting feasibility studies on the project and said negotiations for the final agreement were still in progress.

Associated Cement is India's largest cement maker. Tata is involved in numerous joint-venture projects, including airlines and computer-software distribution.

## China Gap With Japan Grows 39%

Bloomberg Business News

**BEIJING** — China's trade surplus with Japan surged 39 percent in the first 10 months of the year, the Japanese Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The surplus through October totaled \$12.27 billion, compared with \$8.8 billion for all of 1994.

In the first nine months of the year, China's exports to Japan rose 33.8 percent from a year earlier, while Japanese exports to China grew just 10.3 percent.

A Chinese analyst said trade tensions were likely to intensify.

"There could be some trade friction next year, particularly in textiles," said Mr. Zhou Jihua, a professor at Academy of Social Sciences in China.

But Ronald Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. in Tokyo, said Japan's reaction to the trade surplus was likely to be muted because of its larger aims. "As the trading relationship deepens," he said, "so does the relationship as a whole."

China's exports to Japan in the year to October amounted to \$29.55 billion, while China imported \$17.28 billion of goods from Japan, Tokyo said.

Statistics show that China is the only exporter of mainly manufactured goods with which Japan has a trade deficit. Other countries with which Japan has a trade deficit, such as Indonesia and Australia, export mainly raw materials.

According to China's statistics — which exclude trans-shipped goods arriving in Japan via third-country ports such as Hong Kong — Japan usually runs a big trade surplus with China.

In the first 10 months of this year, however, China reported a trade surplus with Japan of \$300 million.

China's exports have jumped 46 percent so far this year, to \$22.5 billion, while imports have increased 10 percent, to \$22.2 billion, Beijing said.

Mr. Bevacqua of Merrill Lynch said the surge should not worry Tokyo. "If China depends on Japan as a market for its goods, that gives Japan leverage," he said.

Investor's Asia				
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8500		2100		18000
7000		1900		16000
5500		1700		14000
4000		1500		12000
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1000		1100		8000
0		900		6000
J A S O N		J A S O N		J A S O N
1995		1995		1995
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,482.09	9,373.91	+0.83
Singapore	Straits Times	2,102.64	2,086.88	+0.76
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,138.80	2,126.40	+0.58
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,384.32	18,383.82	+0.01
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	917.21	893.80	+2.62
Bangkok	SET	1,206.13	1,193.43	+1.06
Seoul	Composite Index	917.97	931.64	-1.47
Taipei	Stock Market Index	4,821.67	4,565.72	+5.62
Manila	PSE	2,252.24	2,198.48	+2.54
Jakarta	Composite Index	454.05	453.13	+0.20
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,144.41	2,147.80	-0.16
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,063.01	3,111.23	-1.55

### Very briefly:

• Enron Corp. and the Indian state of Maharashtra completed renegotiations of a \$2.89 billion power project that was scrapped in August; a final decision on the project is to be made Dec. 10.

• Industrial Development Bank of India's first-half net profit rose 26 percent, to 5.03 billion rupees (\$144.7 million), as rising industrial production helped increase demand for loans.

• TDK Corp.'s first-half profit rose 73 percent, to 9.74 billion yen (\$94.8 million), as sales of mobile-phone parts offset a drop in videotape sales; revenue rose 8 percent, to 255.3 billion yen.

• Toyota Motor Corp. said falling exports caused domestic output to fall 10 percent in October from a year earlier; Mazda Motor Corp.'s domestic output fell 33 percent for the month, while Nissan Motor Co. posted a 7 percent rise in output.

• The Philippines' trade deficit widened 7.9 percent, to \$6.41 billion in the first nine months of the year. The central bank, meanwhile, raised its overnight lending rate to 13.125 percent from 12.625 percent and has been selling dollars to help the peso.

• Ssangyong Motor Co. of South Korea has started building a \$2.6 billion plant that will make cars with technical support from its equity partner, Mercedes-Benz AG. *AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

## Does Japan Need a 5-Year Bond?

Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO** — Faced with the prospect of trying to borrow more than \$100 billion from investors without paying more than 3.5 percent a year in interest, the Japanese government is considering adding five-year bonds to its debt menu.

"In general, we think that to enlarge the terms in which bonds are issued is good," a spokesman for the Finance Ministry said. Banks and securities houses that sell government bonds asked that the issuance of five-year bonds be considered, he said. Japan now sells two-year, four-year, six-year, 10-year and 20-year maturities.

Analysts said the introduction of a five-year bond could help the government cope with near-

record issuance without sending interest rates higher. Judging from Japan's budget deficit, analysts say the ministry is going to need more than 11 trillion yen (\$107 billion) from bonds in its initial budget alone.

Selling that much government debt in a single maturity would probably mean paying more in the form of a higher coupon interest rate. The government has been striving to keep interest rates low to help the economy, so it faces the problem of how to finance its debt without stifling an economy that shows almost no growth.

The solution, traders and investors said, may be a new medium-term issue with a maturity of between three and six years.

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# Traveling to Venice

THE UNDISPUTED "QUEEN of the Seas" (*la Serenissima*), Venice dominated trade between Western Europe and the Near East for nearly a millennium. Today, the city continues to be an important commercial hub. Its traditional crafts - ranging from the handblown glass of Murano to delicately embroidered lacework from Burano and nearby Chioggia, and objects in silver, wrought iron and embossed metal - may seem as dreamlike as the city itself, but their contribution in economic terms is indeed a substantial one.

The famed Venice Biennale, the world's largest modern art show, held from June to October in odd-numbered years, has set in motion a lively contemporary art scene in a number of local galleries. Venice is a popular place for conferences, too. International seminars and congresses are scheduled year-round on subjects as varied as business, science, medicine and comparative music studies.

The Fondazione Giorgio Cini (on the island of San Giorgio Maggiore) and the Centro Zittelle (Giudecca 34) are popular venues for meetings, although conference organizers have even been known to rent large boats on the Grand Canal as a floating site.

Those doing business in the surrounding area find Venice a convenient place to stay as well, as it is within easy commuting distance of Mestre and the port of Maghera, Venice's industrial zone across the lagoon on the mainland. Also within close proximity is Padua, a center for trade fairs that is also renowned for its shoe factories. Vicenza boasts an international reputation based on the skill of its goldsmiths, highlighted by separate trade fairs focusing on gems, watches, gold jewelry or sterling silver.

## Getting Around

Invest in a good map when you arrive in Venice, since getting lost is relatively easy in the labyrinth of narrow streets (*calli*), which are often intersected by secondary canals (*rii*) spanned by bridges, small squares (*campi*) and relatively spacious waterside promenades (*fondamenta*). Water buses (*vaporetti*) provide excellent, if not speedy, 24-hour service along the entire route of the Grand Canal, but during the day there is usually a long line of people waiting to buy a ticket on the quay before actually boarding.

The only means of quick transportation are the water taxis (*taxi acquei*), but be prepared to face a stiff fare - so stiff that no one ever gives a tip - at the end of the ride. The taxis are not equipped with meters, so ask for the official rate set by Venice's taxi consortiums before setting off, and feel free to bargain. A surcharge

is added from 10 P.M. to 7 A.M. and on Sundays and holidays.

To get a taxi, you must either call one of the direct numbers or go to water taxi stands located at Piazzale Roma, Rialto, San Marco, Fondamenta Nuove (Murano) and near the central train station (Santa Lucia).

Venice's Marco Polo airport, offering flights to most major European cities and connections to New York and Toronto, is only 8 miles from the heart of the city. The best way to get to and from the airport is to make use of the motorboat (*motoscafo*) service based in Piazzale San Marco (tel: 541.50.84).

## At a Glance

With its mixture of Eastern (Byzantine) and Western (Romanesque) architecture, the basilica of San Marco (11th century) appears to have come straight out of Kubla Khan's *Xanadu*, evidencing Venice's historical link to Constantinople. San Marco lends its name to one of Venice's six neighbor-



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

hoods (*sestieri*), each of which is distinguished by world-famous landmarks. South of San Marco is the Dorsoduro quarter, site of both the Accademia Gallery - which presents an anthology of Venetian painting from the Bellini family, ranging from the works of Giorgione (15th century) to Canaletto (18th century) - and the Peggy Guggenheim collection, featuring works by 20th century masters including Miró, Kandinsky, Rothko and Jackson Pollock.

The Grand Canal is flanked by Gothic palace museums such as the Ca' d'Oro in the Cannaregio district, which displays pictures by Titian and Mantegna, and elegant Gothic-style residences like Ca' Rezzonico, now the Museum of the 18th Century Venetian Home.

The covered Rialto bridge marks the entrance to San Polo, Venice's market and commercial zone; do not bypass the Basilica de' Frari, a gem for tourists and art lovers alike. Take the water bus to visit the islands in the Venetian lagoon: Murano, Torcello and Burano.

## Winning & Dining

Fresh seafood, sautéed rice cooked in broth (*risotto*), grilled or fried commel

squares, and soups are the basis of the local cuisine. Restaurant bills include VAT, cover and service charges, but leave an additional tip (not exceeding 10 percent) if you enjoy your meal.

One Venetian custom, observed at any time of day, is to take a break with a glass of wine accompanied by bite-sized portions of marinated anchovies, delicately poached and pureed salt cod served on toast (*baccalà mantecato*), grilled shrimp and squid, *L'Acciugheta*, via Campo SS Filippo e Giacomo, is an excellent place to indulge. Tel: 522.42.92.

At least once in your life have a Bellini cocktail at Harry's Bar. This is a concoction of fresh peach juice and champagne-like sparkling dry Prosecco. Upstairs is the restaurant, distinguished for expertly prepared food, high prices and great views. Calle Vallesolo 1323. Tel: 528.57.77.

Antico Pignolo, calle dei Specchieri 451. Tel: 522.81.23. Try the *risotto alla manzoni* with zucchini and jumbo shrimp. Another specialty is calf's liver sautéed with onions.

Al Grasso de Ua, calle dei Bombasari 5094. Tel: 520.01.50. This is a Venetian institution. Recommended are the potato dumplings (*gnocchetti*) garnished with fresh scallops and mushrooms as well as the sea bass baked with black olives, white wine and tomato.

Al Covo, campiello della Pescaria 3968. Tel: 522.38.12. The absence of a freezer guarantees that shellfish is brought in daily, including *le moleche*, grilled soft shell crabs served with polenta and green chicory.

Trattoria alla Madonna, calle della Madonna 594. Tel: 522.38.24. Perhaps the best *pasta e fagioli* (pureed bean soup with noodles) in town.

Fiascheria Toscana, San Giovanni Crisostomo 5719. Tel: 528.52.81. This former Tuscan wine bar now has an exclusively Venetian menu and a lovely outdoor terrace. Order the pasta with lobster sauce or the fish ravioli topped with *granseola* (crabmeat, a local Adriatic delicacy).

Da Fiore, calle del Scaletto 2202/A. Tel: 721.308. Wonderful food! The emphasis is on lightly fried fish, risotto flavored with seasonal vegetables and grilled cuttlefish (*seppiolina*).

## In a Word

Even businesspeople fluent in Italian will have a hard time understanding the musical Venetian dialect, characterized by its distinctive Spanish sounds. Nearly everyone, however, speaks English, and the water bus and all train stops on the Venice line are announced in English.

## Calling Around

Country code: 39. City code: 41.  
• Emergency service: 113.  
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• Ambulance: 523.00.00.  
• Taxis: 522.23.03 or 522.85.38.  
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Rosanna Cirigliano

## Next City

LONDON

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The Hotel Danieli, considered by many to be the best hotel in Italy, was the 14th-century Venetian Gothic palace of the Doge Dandolo. Guests at this architectural jewel, decorated with all the splendor befitting the setting, will indeed feel privileged to stay here.

The Hotel Danieli has 231 rooms and nine suites, and

guests have access to a private launch that transports them to the Lido, where they can enjoy the hotel's private beaches, tennis courts, golf courses and water sports equipment. The hotel has a fine in-house restaurant and two bars, one of which is a summer terrace bar where guests can appreciate the marvelous views in the open air.

The Hotel Gritti Palace was also the residence of a Venetian ruler, Doge Gritti. The magnificent Gritti Palace offers something special that adds spice to any vacation: one-week cooking courses in Italian and English. Subjects include the cuisine of the Doge Gritti, vegetarian cooking, Mediterranean cuisine, pasta and rice, and healthy cooking. Special conditions, including

buffet breakfasts, complimentary use of launches and access to sporting facilities, are offered to students who stay in the Gritti Palace, which has 93 rooms and six suites and a restaurant specializing in Italian cuisine.

The Hotel Europa & Regina, with 193 rooms and 20 suites, overlooks the Grand Canal and has a fine Italian restaurant and a piano bar that moves outdoors onto a terrace in summer. Guests here also have access to the private beaches and sports facilities mentioned above.

On the Lido, Venice's resort island and the setting for "Death in Venice," are two stately beachfront hotels: the luxurious Hotel Excelsior and the Hotel des Bains. Each offers three restaurants, a heated outdoor

pool, a private beach, tennis and golf courses, water sports and horseback riding.

All five Venetian hotels have meeting and reception rooms, with the Lido being an ideal venue for large and small conferences.

Hotel Danieli: Tel: (39-41) 522 6480. Fax: (39-41) 520 0208.

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Hotel des Bains: Tel: (39-41) 526 5921. Fax: (39-41) 526 0113.

Hotel Excelsior: Tel: (39-41) 526 0201. Fax: (39-41) 526 7276.

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**WORLD ROUNDUP**

# The End of an Olympic Love Story

## Grinkov Collapses While Skating With His Wife



Bernard Tapie: Immunity from prosecution was lifted Tuesday.

### Tapie Under Threat

**SOCCER** The French National Assembly lifted Bernard Tapie's immunity from prosecution on Tuesday, this time over the finances of his former club Marseille. Tapie, a former cabinet minister, has remained a member of France's National Assembly.

However, Parliament's executive bureau lifted Tapie's immunity for the fourth time in two years, to allow a magistrate to probe the alleged slush funds at Marseille. The sports daily L'Equipe has estimated that 110 million francs (\$22 million) may have been involved. (Reuters)

### Seles Pulls Out of Fed Cup

**TENNIS** Monica Seles pulled out of this weekend's Fed Cup finals against Spain because of knee injuries. (AP)

### Marlins Sign White

**BASEBALL** Devon White, an outfielder who spent the last five seasons with Toronto, became the first free agent to sign with the Marlins, agreeing to a three-year contract with the Florida Marlins.

Shortstop Walt Weiss re-signed for the Colorado Rockies. His contract is worth \$4.1 million over two years.

The Rockies traded catcher Joe Girardi to the New York Yankees for minor-league pitcher Mike DeJean and a player to be determined. (AP)

### Browns Insist They'll Move

**FOOTBALL** Even if forced to play in Cleveland until their lease expires in 1998, the Browns will go to Baltimore, the team's lawyer, Robert Weber, told the judge in an Ohio court. (AP)

### Tyson to Fight Mathis

**BOXING** Mike Tyson will fight Buster Mathis on Dec. 16 in Atlantic City, New Jersey, with the bout carried live and free on Fox TV. (AP)

### Egyptians Withdraw

**SQUASH** Two Egyptians, Hasan Musa and Ahmed Berade, pulled out of the Pakistan Open because of the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad. (Reuters)

### Ottawa Fires Coach

### Referees Won't Vote

**BASKETBALL** Union leaders for the NBA's referees have refused to put the league's latest contract offer to a vote. The referees have been locked out since Oct. 1. (AP)

**F**AIRY tales aren't supposed to end this way. Olympic figure skating champion Sergei Grinkov died on Monday of a massive heart attack brought on by severe heart disease, after collapsing while skating with his wife, Ekaterina Gordeeva.

An autopsy on Tuesday revealed that Grinkov's left anterior descending coronary artery, which feeds a major portion of the heart muscle, was virtually closed. In addition, the heart was enlarged from high blood pressure, the autopsy said. There was no evidence of drug or alcohol abuse, according to Dr. Francis Varga, who performed the autopsy at Adirondack Medical Center in Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Until Monday, the lives of Grinkov and Gordeeva were the stuff of dreams that only seem to come true in books. They dazzled the world of figure skating from the moment they appeared on the international scene in 1986 and won the first of four world championships.

He was 19, she was 15, and their routine was spectacular. A well-muscled 5-foot-11 (1.8-meter) man throwing a ponytailed 5-foot-1 girl through the air, while both glided on skates at dizzying speeds. They won Olympic gold at Calgary in 1988 and, after a stint as professionals, returned six years later to take gold again, at Lillehammer. G and G fell in love, married and had a daughter.

As the years passed, their skating matured with their relationship, evolving from an athletic show of muscle and speed to a husband-and-wife togetherness edged with tenderness.

On Monday, their love story came to an abrupt end. Grinkov, 28, collapsed and died while the pair was practicing for an ice show in Lake Placid, New York.

Paramedics were on the ice within 90 seconds. They were unable to revive him.

Junior hockey practice went on as scheduled Monday night at USA Rink, where Grinkov fell, the tragedy too difficult for the young players to grasp. At the 1932 rink next door, the Skating Club of the Adirondacks met as usual, but the mood of the skaters was subdued.

Skating officials said that Grinkov's father died suddenly in 1989 while he was in his 40s, perhaps of a heart attack. Joan Burns, a skating judge, said she arranged for Grinkov to return to Moscow from an American tour when his father died.

"His father was under 50; it was very sudden," Burns said. "I vaguely remember it was a heart attack."

Grinkov and Gordeeva, whose union prompted observers to say that their "hearts seemed to beat at the same time," performed most recently on Nov. 12 in Albany, New York, at a made-for-television event of Olympic champions called Skates of Gold.

Some who saw their two routines in Albany said that Grinkov appeared to have trouble lifting his wife. Jirina Ribbens, a skating expert, said the couple looked good in their routines, but that Grinkov was concerned about continuing back problems.

Grinkov was the perfect partner because he was willing to submerge himself with a quiet anonymity, while his wife became the focus of their muscular lifts and captivating throws. Their signature maneuver, not performed in recent years, was a quadruple twist, in which he threw her for a four-revolution spin.

Grinkov, who was born in Moscow on February 4, 1967, to parents who were Red Army officers, began his career as a singles

skater. Reluctantly, he was paired with Gordeeva in 1982, when he was 15 and she was 11.

They began dating in 1989 and were married in April 1991. Their daughter, Daria, was born in September 1992. The couple bought a home in Tampa, Florida, and later moved to Simsbury, Connecticut, where there is a small enclave of skaters from the former Soviet Union, including former Olympic champion Viktor Petrov and 1994 gold medalist Oksana Baiul.

**D**ESPITE a striking difference in size — she was 10 inches shorter and 90 pounds (41 kilograms), to his 175 pounds — Gordeeva and Grinkov were the epitome of the Russian pairs skating school, combining the elegance and artistry of the Protopopovs with the strength, power and speed of Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev, two gold-medal predecessors.

"They were the quintessentially perfect pair," said Dick Button, the two-time Olympic men's skating champion. "They had the strength, power and flow that so many skaters at the top of the world simply don't have. He was superb in holding himself back to highlight the efforts of his partner. You could always see him pointing the focus of your eye to her."

"They had everything — technique, romantic style and cleanliness (of line)," said Natalia Dubova, a Russian ice-dance coach who lives in Lake Placid. "They skated for each other. You could feel them connect."

"Now, we feel things more," Gordeeva said at the 1994 European championships. "Before, we skated — not like machines, but we didn't feel emotions. Now, we try to feel everything." (NYT, AP)



Their hearts beat at the same time: Grinkov and Gordeeva at 1994 Olympics.

# Soccer's Golden Youth, Who Have Yet to Learn Greed and Fear

International Herald Tribune

Old men play with the politics of sports. Entrepreneurs and industrialists convert soccer to commerce. Meanwhile the players seem to get a little younger each day.

Indeed, the bigger the match, the more it seems to be child's play. What does youth care of pressures or greed when Real Madrid plays Ajax Amsterdam in Wednesday's European Cup Champions' League tie?

The crowd in Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium will have with nostalgia and hope.

The "once mighty Real" plays for goals and income against impending bankruptcy. The fear will reach inside the dressing rooms, inside players' minds.

Or will it? Can you daunt a teenager with old men's woes? Can you stop the flow from Real Madrid's, whose winning goal on Saturday empowered Real to beat Atletico Madrid?

Raul is 18. He knows rejection and knows how to repay it. Atletico Madrid, the obsession of his father and his father's father, had thrown Raul out with the bathwater when the club's overlord Jesus Gil y Gil abandoned the youth system to cut costs.

So Raul crossed the divide, and on Saturday crossed Atletico off the top of the Spanish league table. He may meet his match on Wednesday because Ajax initiates youth players as regularly as priests christen children.

Patrick Kluijver and Nwankwo Kanu, both 19, are almost old stagers. Last spring, they won the league in the Netherlands and the Champions Cup in Vienna; last Saturday they each scored in the league. But they can already feel the next wave from the Ajax kindergarten pushing through. Kanu still looks like a player in embryo.

Out of Africa, he bounds the field like a gazelle head held high, until he senses danger or opportunity and glides into action.

His goal Saturday was prompted by Kiki Musampa, one of the younger boys whose precocity enabled Ajax to sell Clarence Seedorf to Sampdoria in the summer.

Maybe Raul and Kanu have an inkling of stardom's transience. Maybe they fear injury, or have some notion of life outside the stadium. But I doubt that Real Madrid's \$62 million debt, or Ajax's \$40 million profit, get in the way of teenage objectives.

These boys live on goals; they cannot be expected to sympathize with old Ramon Mendoza, who this week bitterly stepped down after a decade as Real's president.

Mendoza's day is as faded as Real's glory. He tried one last, lamentable shot, demanding that UEFA, European soccer's governing body, include former European Cup holders in the Champions' League — an attempt to share the income on grounds of history rather than merit. UEFA spurned him. Mendoza resigned, and the prodigal goal scorers probably don't give a damn.

Why should they? White-haired men in suits do not bother them so much as rivals such as Ronaldo, the 19-year-old Brazilian, who struck another hat trick for PSV Eindhoven last weekend, or Alessandro Del Piero, again a scorer for Juventus.

Youth, however, is not exclusive to the predator. Parma, which shares the Italian Serie A leadership with Milan, on Sunday sprang the baby bloomer of the year by punting Gianluigi Buffon between its posts.

Buffon, 17 years and 295 days, has the build, the self-assurance, the anticipation of a man twice his years. Indeed, Franco Baresi, the captain of Milan and the emperor of Italy's players, is that and more. Baresi was apprenticed to Milan before Buffon was born, and notched up his 1,004th performance Sunday.

Nothing that he could inspire, and nothing Roberto Baggio, George Weah, Zvonimir Boban or Marcel Desailly — household names from four countries — threw at Buffon caught him off guard. He made two extraordinary saves in a minute — a one-handed stop from Marco Simone and a race off his line to throw himself at the feet of Weah. The first put instinct before thought, the second had to be calculating and fearless.

Weah's intent and power usually wins the impact, but Buffon claimed the ball, and Weah needed medical aid.

Perhaps when he is old, say all of 20, Buffon will know the hesitancy of fear. Perhaps the accumulation of bruises and the burden of expectation will take the edge off his game.

All he felt on Sunday was the rush of pride of being called up to stop one of the world's premier teams. When it was over, a broadcaster approached.

## Klinsmann Lifts Bayern

Reuters

Jürgen Klinsmann proved he is worth every note of his thick pay packet when he scored all of Bayern Munich's goals in a 4-1 victory over Benfica in a third-round first-leg UEFA Cup match Tuesday.

On a freezing cold night in Munich's Olympic Stadium, the 31-year-old striker warmed the hearts of thousands of fans with a first-half hat trick that should help steer Bayern into the final eight after the second leg in Portugal in two weeks.

Klinsmann, who left Tottenham to return to his native Germany at the start of the season, is not among the leading scorers in the Bundesliga, but he has hit some crucial goals this season for both Germany and Bayern.

Klinsmann, who is estimated to earn about 2.5 million Deutsche marks (\$1.78 million) a season, got his first goal in the 27th minute, after a superb pass by Mehmet Scholl.

He scored again just after Dumas had equalized for Benfica in the 31st minute and completed

"How nervous were you?" he asked.

"I didn't have time," Buffon shrugged. "I wasn't told until just before the game."

The interviewer sounded breathless. The goalie was serene. No doubt older watchers knew the name and the family connection.

Thirty-four years ago a Buffon kept goal for Milan (also for Genoa and Internazionale), and for Italy. Lorenzo Buffon, a cousin of Gianluigi Buffon's father, won his first cap in front of 60,000 people at Paris's Stade de Colombes in November 1958.

If the boy listens to the older goalkeeper he will hear there is sometimes a price to pay for hurling your body in the path of an oncoming opponent. Lorenzo Buffon had to be stretched off, with 62,000 people watching in silence at the Stadio Olimpico in Rome, when he collided with England's Johnny Haynes in 1961.

Those are the knocks of a family trade. They may dent the will temporarily, but old

goalies learn to soldier on. However, Gigi Buffon, Nwankwo Kanu, Ronaldo and Raul Gonzales all should know that the rewards and life itself have speeded up. As teenagers they may be experiencing peaks they will outgrow before they reach their primes. Kluijver, having escaped serious injury while driving a car in a collision which killed another man last month, may have a grasp on triumph and tragedy.

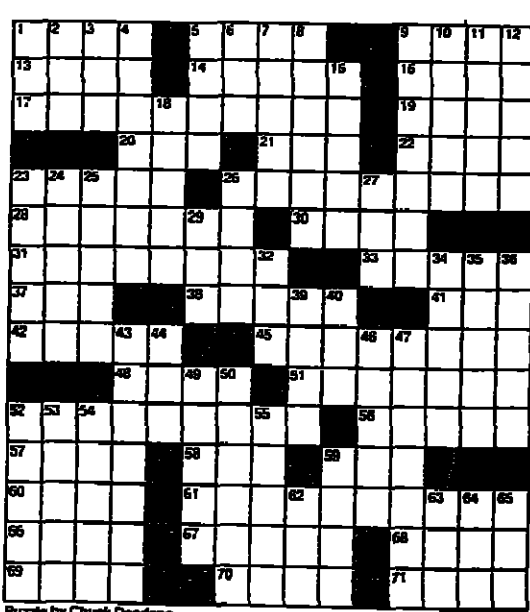
In Buenos Aires, there is a player of another era who must look across the Atlantic and envy every moment these teenagers play. For Daniel Passarella, Argentina's national team coach, lost a son, Sebastian, a contemporary of these youths, when the car he was driving was struck by a train on a level crossing. A son of soccer's family gone without a moment of recognition on life's playing field.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

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  - 20 Low
  - 21 Tropical cuckoo

- 22 Tass news agency
- 23 "I've up to here"
- 24 Judo master
- 25 Wretched
- 26 Drive away
- 27 World Series losers, 1919
- 28 Lactose, e.g.
- 29 Laertes, to Polonius
- 30 V.S. Neipol's "In the River"
- 31 Vitamin bottle abbr.
- 32 Rye fungus
- 33 Ballet movie of 1948, with "The"
- 34 "No bid"
- 35 Spire
- 36 Neil Diamond hit "Forever in..."
- 37 A deadly sin
- 38 Gain deservedly
- 39 Paris byway
- 40 Cousin of "Mayday"
- 41 Web-footed birds
- 42 Storm trooper
- 43 Batsuri, e.g.
- 44 1957 battleground
- 45 Actress McClurg
- 46 Casa room
- 47 Right-hand man: Abbr.
- 48 Oxen harness



Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 21

FIGURE JOLT HANA  
ALLEN UTAH AGAL  
BOURNE DOPE ROSE  
BRIDGESTONE GAP  
BAIR RUE TIO MOTH  
LLO BRIDGES  
ETIUS NEEDE PAR  
WASP TAKER ARLO  
ARE PELE ABELL  
THE BRIDGES OF  
SPIRIT SRO BYE  
MADISON COUNTY  
ERIC TOOL LARRY  
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## SPORTS

# Magic's Charm Works at Home

The Associated Press  
The Orlando Magic seem unbeatable at home, no matter who plays for them.

## NBA ROUNDOUP

record unblemished with a 101-95 victory Monday over the Golden State Warriors.

Orlando — minus Shaquille O'Neal as he continues to recuperate from a preseason thumb fracture — is 7-0 at Orlando Arena. On Monday, the Magic's other top big man, Horace Grant, was out with a bruised knee. It didn't matter.

Anfernee Hardaway scored 29 points and Dennis Scott 27 for the defending Eastern Conference champions.

Nick Anderson added 20 points, and Orlando received its first meaningful contribution off the bench from the rookie forward David Vaughn.

The Warriors hurt themselves with 22 turnovers while falling to 0-4 on the road, where they also play their next four games.

Joe Wolf made two key baskets in the last three minutes and Vaughn, the Magic's first-round draft pick, delivered season highs of eight points and five rebounds in 14 minutes.

Golden State was weakened when Latrell Sprewell, who scored two points, left the game late in the first quarter because of swelling in his left elbow. He didn't return.

Rockets 98, Celtics 93 In Boston — Hakeem Olajuwon scored 24 points, and Houston capitalized on Boston's poor foul shooting to win its fifth straight.

Boston made just two-of-11 free throws in the fourth quarter and nine-of-22 overall as its winning streak ended at two games. Houston was 28-for-33 overall and seven-for-11 in the final period.

The Rockets held a 17-11 rebounding advantage and blocked five shots.

"Clutch plays down at the end of the game (made the difference)," Rockets coach Rudy Tomjanovich said.

The Rockets took the lead for good, 75-74, on Clyde Drexler's driving layup with 22 seconds left in the third quarter and led by as many as seven points in the fourth.

Drexler scored 18 points, and Robert Horry had 16 points and 15 rebounds for the Rockets. Boston was led by Greg Minor with 21 points and Dino Radja with 15 points and 17 rebounds.

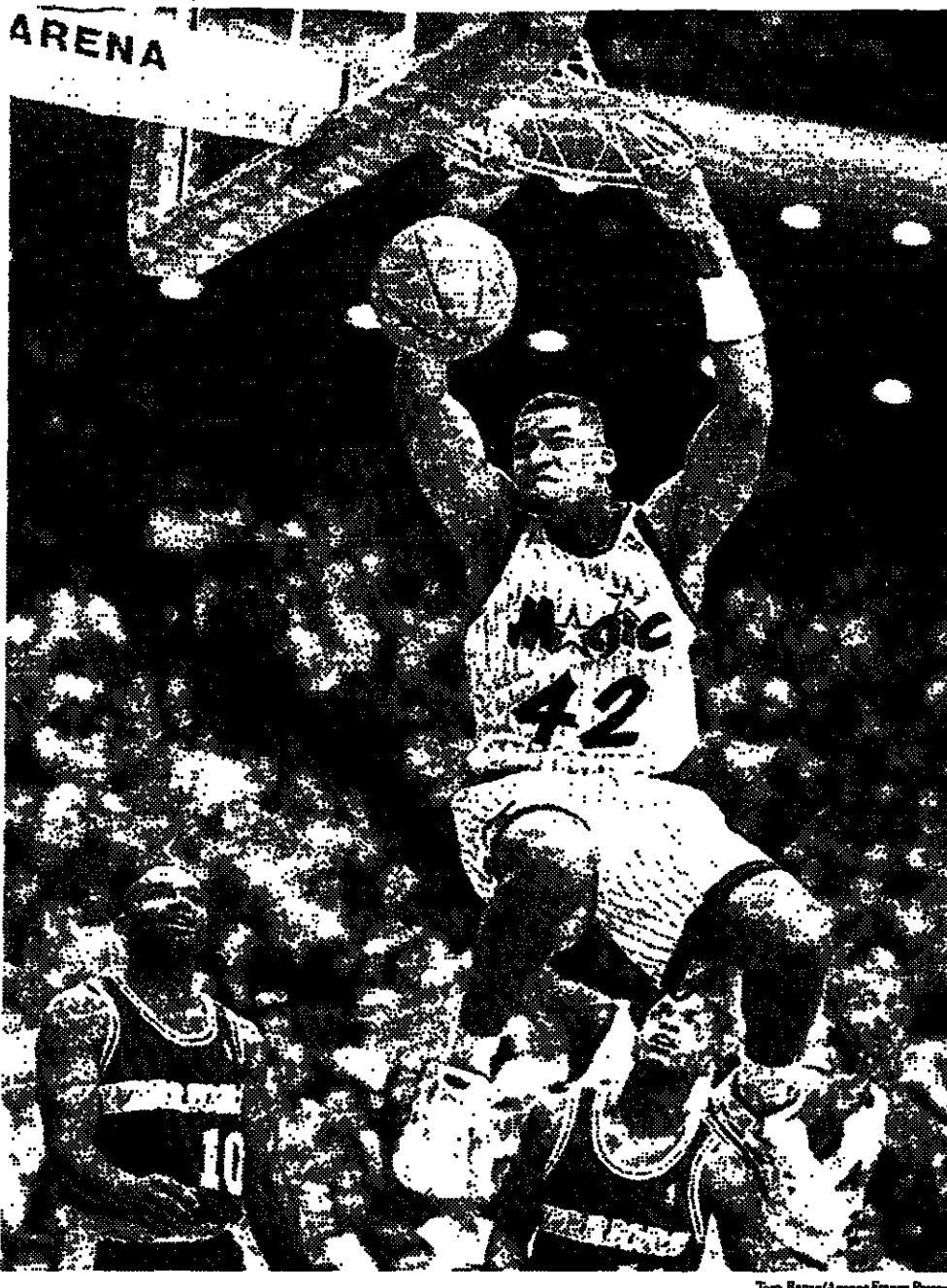
Jazz 105, Nets 79 In Salt Lake City, Utah, Chris Morris scored 22 points for the Jazz against his former teammates. Morris was signed as a free agent during training camp after seven years with New Jersey.

Adam Keefe had 16 points and 17 rebounds for the Jazz, which shot 44.4 percent, but used 69-percent accuracy to take control in the first quarter.

Karl Malone had 14 points for the Jazz. Jeff Hogue added 13 and David Benoit 11. John Stockton had nine points and 14 assists.

Trail Blazers 113, Clippers 94 In Portland, Oregon, Rod Strickland scored 27 points and Clifford Robinson added 25 as Portland beat Los Angeles for the sixth straight time.

Strickland and Robinson broke open a close game by scoring 11 points each during the third quarter, when the



Rookie delivery: David Vaughn slam-dunking for Orlando Magic against Golden State.

Blazers took advantage of a five-minute scoring drought by the Clippers to go ahead by 20 points.

Strickland made 11 of 15 shots and added seven rebounds and six assists. He did not play in the fourth quarter.

Terry Dehere led L.A. with 17 points and 10 assists.

The rookie Arvidas Sabonis scored a career-high 30 points in 22 minutes for Portland, including 14 in the first half.

There was a crowd of 20,381 at the new Rose Garden, but it was the first time since April 5, 1977, that the Trail Blazers did not have a sellout — a string of 814 consecutive games. Until this year, however, the team played at the neighboring Memorial Coliseum, which held only 12,888.

# 49ers Cruise Past Dolphins

## Loss Stuns Shula and a Record Crowd

By Charlie Nobles  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Outside Joe Robbie Stadium, street vendors were hawking T-shirts imploring the Miami Dolphins to hire Jimmy Johnson as their coach. Inside, the San Francisco 49ers showed no mercy for the beleaguered incumbent, Don Shula.

Before the largest crowd (73,080) ever to see a Dolphin game here, the 49ers battered Miami, 44-20, Monday night, handing Shula's team its fifth loss in the last seven games. For a team that was picked by many to represent the American Football Conference in the Super Bowl, the Dolphins were in jeopardy of not even reaching the playoffs.

Meanwhile, the 49ers, led by quarterback Elvis Grbac, proved that their demolition of the Dallas Cowboys last week was not an aberration. They are tied with the Atlanta Falcons in first place in the NFC West.

Grbac outdueled Dan Marino, completing four touchdown passes to Marino's two. Filling in for the injured Steve Young, Grbac was 31 of 41 for 382 yards. Marino finished with 255 yards on 33 passes.

Marino tied Fran Tarkenton's career mark of 342 touchdown passes on a four-yard strike to O.J. McDuffie late in the third quarter.

The Dolphins won the coin toss and proceeded to move straight backward: Marino was sacked

three consecutive times and the Dolphins had to punt. Dolphins officials believe that had never happened before in Marino's 13-season career.

Dexter Carter put the Niners in good field position with a 16-yard punt return to the Miami 43-yard line. Then Grbac moved the team swiftly down field in three plays, culminating in Derek Loville's three-yard run around right end.

The Dolphins stumbled through two more inept offensive series before Marino spotted wide receiver Gary Clark all alone in the 49er secondary. Cornerback Marquez Pope apparently thought he had deep help and allowed Clark to run by him to tie the game at 7-7.

The Niners moved 76 yards in seven plays to make the score 14-7. The first six plays produced only 28 yards, but then Grbac looped a pass to a streaking Jerry Rice for the final 48.

McDuffie, who scored for the Dolphins, contributed mightily to the 49er cause too. First, he lost a fumble after catching a Marino pass for five yards. Merton Hanks, the 49er free safety, scooped it up and raced 31 yards to the Miami 22, which led to Jeff Wilkins's 33-yard field goal.

On Miami's final series of the first half, Marino found McDuffie, but the ball popped out of his grasp and into that of Hanks and San Francisco had the ball at the Miami 46. Grbac completed three straight passes, with a 23-yarder to tight end Brent Jones going for the touchdown just nine seconds before intermission. The Dolphins left the field, to a chorus of boos, down 24-7.

# Canadiens Edge Whalers in Overtime

Reuters

Turner Stevenson has just two goals this season, but his second turned out to be a big one for the Montreal Canadiens.

Stevenson took a pass from Brian Savage from behind the net and beat the Whalers' goal-

keeper to get his stick on the puck.

Stevenson said. Patrick Roy stopped 35 shots for the Canadiens as Montreal recorded their fifth consecutive victory to improve to 12-2 under coach Mario Tremblay, who replaced Jacques Demers as head coach.

Roy has allowed just 12 goals in his last eight starts for the Canadiens.

Hardford dropped to 3-3 under its new coach, Paul Maurice.

Hardford took a 3-2 lead with 4:37 left in regulation when Steven Rice grabbed a loose puck, drew Roy out of the net and slid the puck past him for the go-ahead goal. Montreal

tied the game 64 seconds later when Vincent Damphousse beat Burke with a wrist shot from the low slot.

Savage, who notched his team-leading 10th goal, and Pierre Turgeon also scored for Montreal. Kevin Smyth and Geoff Sanderson tallied for Hartford.

Oilers 3, Avalanche 3 In Edmonton, Alberta, Doug Weight completed his first career hat trick with just two seconds left in regulation to lift the Oilers into a tie with Colorado.

Weight had a chance to give the Oilers the victory but shot wide left on a breakaway in overtime.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
ATLANTIC DIVISION			
	W	L	Pct
New York	8	2	.800
Orlando	7	3	.700
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
Washington	4	6	.400
Charlotte	3	7	.300
Boston	2	8	.200
Atlanta	1	9	.100
Florida	0	10	.000
CENTRAL DIVISION			
	W	L	Pct
Chicago	7	3	.700
Indiana	6	4	.600
Phoenix	5	5	.500
Portland	4	6	.400
San Antonio	3	7	.300
Utah	2	8	.200
Golden State	1	9	.100
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	8	2	.800
San Diego	7	3	.700
Seattle	6	4	.600
Phoenix	5	5	.500
Portland	4	6	.400
Utah	3	7	.300
Golden State	2	8	.200
San Antonio	1	9	.100

### MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

BASKETBALL	
Georgia Tech 85, Wake Forest 77	
North Carolina 74, Duke 66	
Yale 74, Harvard 64	
Stanford 74, UCLA 66	
Arizona 74, UCLA 66	
Illinois 74, Michigan 66	
Florida 74, Kentucky 66	
Georgia Tech 74, Wake Forest 77	
North Carolina 74, Duke 66	
Yale 74, Harvard 64	
Stanford 74, UCLA 66	
Arizona 74, UCLA 66	
Illinois 74, Michigan 66	
Florida 74, Kentucky 66	

### FOOTBALL

#### NFL STANDINGS

AFC			
AFC EAST			
	W	L	T
New England	4	0	0
Buffalo	3	1	0
Indianapolis	2	2	0
Pittsburgh	1	3	0
Cincinnati	0	4	0
AFC NORTH			
	W	L	T
Cleveland	4	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	1	0
Cincinnati	2	2	0
Baltimore	1	3	0
AFC SOUTH			
	W	L	T
San Francisco	4	0	0
Los Angeles	3	1	0
San Diego	2	2	0
Seattle	1	3	0
AFC WEST			
	W	L	T
San Francisco	4	0	0
Los Angeles	3	1	0
San Diego	2	2	0
Seattle	1	3	0

### HOCKEY

#### NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
ATLANTIC DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Montreal	12	3	0
Quebec	11	4	0
Ottawa	10	5	0
Carleton Place	9	6	0
St. John's	8	7	0
CENTRAL DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Pittsburgh	12	3	0
Philadelphia	11	4	0
Washington	10	5	0
Calgary	9	6	0
Edmonton	8	7	0
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
PACIFIC DIVISION			
	W	L	T
Los Angeles	12	3	0
San Jose	11	4	0
San Francisco	10	5	0
Minnesota	9	6	0
St. Louis	8	7	0

### TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL	
San Francisco 49ers	Acquired quarterback Steve Young from the San Francisco 49ers.
Los Angeles Dodgers	Acquired pitcher Tim Lincecum from the Seattle Mariners.
San Diego Padres	Acquired pitcher Tim Lincecum from the Seattle Mariners.
San Francisco 49ers	Acquired quarterback Steve Young from the San Francisco 49ers.
Los Angeles Dodgers	Acquired pitcher Tim Lincecum from the Seattle Mariners.
San Diego Padres	Acquired pitcher Tim Lincecum from the Seattle Mariners.

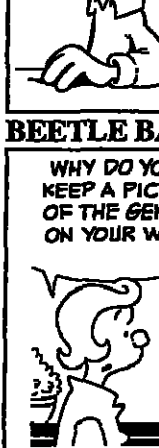
### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### GARFIELD



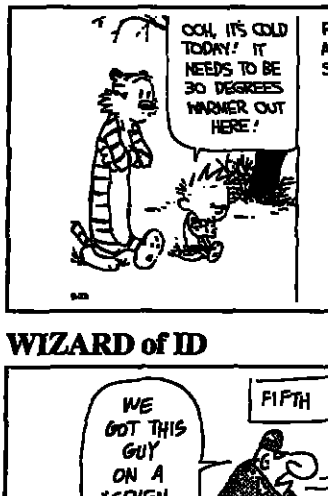
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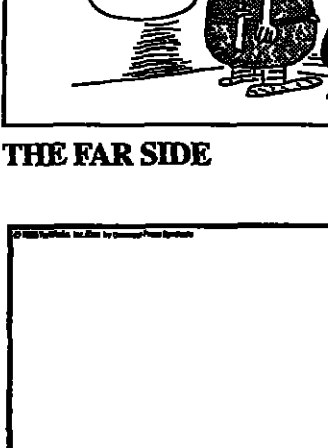
### DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS



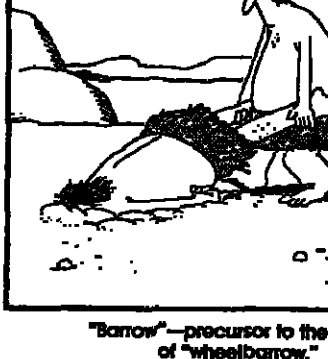
### CALVIN AND HOBBS



### WIZARD OF ID



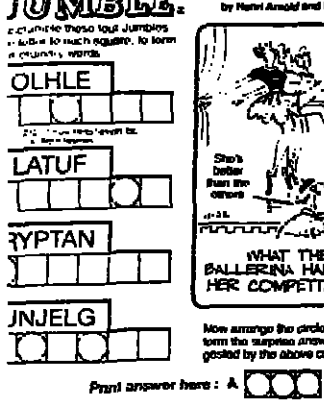
### THE FAR SIDE



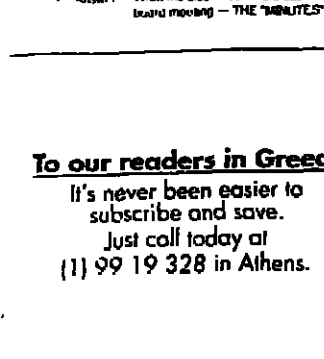
### BLONDIE



### JUMBLE



### TO OUR READERS IN GREECE





What finally emboldens me to cry out for class warfare is the news that the AT&T Corp. is going to dump 77,800 workers. For people like me, it is a murderous blow to our faith in American capitalism. It was the great corporation as the embodiment of security, dependability, loyalty and competence. It was capitalism as an ideal. It was big business as everyone's

Is the guillotine the proper weapon for dealing with this new aristocracy? Or is it time for the ultimate weapon — a new obscene-income tax?

*New York Times Service*

declined because of the booming market for pirate videos. Producers of these videos have wide access to first-run films that can rarely be seen in theaters. But theater attendance began to rebound this year, largely because Chinese authorities allowed 10 imported blockbusters to be released. The box office receipts for the movies, which include "True Lies," "Speed," and "The Fugitive," are being shared

Like many state-run industries, China's film studios are unwieldy conglomerates that sometimes include a bewildering array of unrelated operations, as well as a heavy load of social security obligations like kindergartens, health clinics and apartment complexes for their staff. "China's film industry is in a time of transition," said Wu Mengchen, president

Hollywood's major studios seem to favor getting in now, regardless of the uncertainty. Columbia Tri-Star, a unit of Sony Corp., and Warner Brothers, owned by Time Warner

Inc., opened permanent offices in Beijing this year. "Now the game is all about positioning, so that when the time comes, you can be ready," said Erh Fei Liu, a vice president of Smith Barney who finances film production in Asia. "Everyone's positioning themselves for the big payday."

The possibility that interests Hol-

Kaplan was undeterred. "Everyone is in this because they want to seed the garden and then harvest returns later," he said.

## In Montana, a New Kind of Zoo Takes Shape

Trails wind through a wooded ravine where visitors will find habitats for the endangered Siberian tiger, North American river otters and waterfowl. Unlike urban zoos, which crowd many exhibits and animals on relatively small sites, ZooMontana will emphasize large habitats and fewer animals. "Zoos once tried to get as many animals as they could, but that's not necessarily the way for the future," said ZooMontana's director, William Torgerson, a veterinarian by training who has worked at some of North America's largest zoos. Zoo theory has changed radically in recent decades. Zoos now favor large natural habitats that allow animals to behave much as they would in the wild. These natural settings also promote breeding, a vital consideration at a time when zoos are striving to

preserve endangered species though captive-breeding programs.

ZooMontana's habitats give animals space and a natural setting, while yielding a clear view for visitors (\$3 for adults and \$2 for children). The Siberian tiger enclosure is a case in point. From one side, spectators look down at the tigers. From a lower level, they can see them through safety glass.

Since tigers are native to Siberian forests, trees were left standing on a site that runs roughly two-thirds the length and width of a football field. Tigers like to swim, so the zoo built two pools, one shallow and one deep. In the heat of summer, the tigers find shade on ledges of a cliff carved from cement and painted to look like a rock. "The tigers can't tell the difference and neither can most people," said Ted Wirth, head of Wirth Design Associates, one of three firms that designed the tiger habitat.

[illegible]

**T**HE Australian actor and singer Jason Donovan collapsed in public for the second time in a year, this time at a delicatessen at Sydney's famous Bondi Beach. He was taken to a hospital and released a couple of hours later. The hospital would not disclose the reason for his collapse. He blamed his earlier collapse, in a Los Angeles nightclub, on jet lag.

British productions took top honors in four of six categories — including a tie with France for best documentary — at the International Emmy Awards. The documentary winners, which both dealt with Holocaust themes, were "Anne Frank Remembered," produced by Jon Blair Film Co. in association with the BBC and the Disney Channel, and "Contre L'Oubli" ("Lost We Forget"), from France 2/Taxi Productions. The Anne Frank documentary used rare archival material to detail the teenage diarist's life and legacy. "Lost We Forget" features interviews with former prisoners and guards at Auschwitz. The winner for best arts documentary was "Kenzaburo Oe's Long Road to Fatherhood," about the winner of the 1994 Nobel Prize for literature and his mentally disabled son, Hikari. The Emmy in the popular arts category went to the eclectic British game show "Don't Forget Your Toothbrush II." The winner for performing arts was "Carmen," a Swedish production. Two British productions tied for top honors in the category of programs for children and young people: "A Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Wise Up," a news magazine. Another British production won the drama category: "The Policeman's

**Garth Brooks** is looking for two band members who aren't obsessed with job security. Brooks is booked for a U.S. tour, but he lost two musicians to solo careers — guitarist **Ty England** and the country star's sister, bassist **Betsy Brooks**. "The two faces that are probably most known to people, Ty and Betsy, are lost," Brooks said. "So it'll be tough," Brooks said he told both they could rejoin the band anytime.

**Mick Jagger, the boss Rolling Stone, has bought, for \$650,000, the film rights to "Enigma," a best-selling book about breaking secret Nazi wartime codes. The book, by Robert Harris, tells the story of a**

**The actress Morgan Fairchild giving the Emmy for "Carmen" to Gunilla Walin, left, and Sam Wilson, representing the Swedish production company.**

brilliant mathematician racing against time to crack the codes that German submarines used to track Allied shipping during World War II.

Beauty and the ... legislative assistant: Heather Whitestone walked up the runway as Miss America. Next, she walks down the aisle as a bride. John McCallum, a legislative assistant to House Speaker Newt Gingrich, confirmed his engagement to the former beauty queen. "I'm marrying Heather. She just happens to be Miss America — former Miss America as I'm fond of reminding her," said McCallum, who proposed to the Alabama native last week. She was Miss America 1995.

The "Crown of the Andes," a 400-year-old gold and emerald religious artifact weighing nearly 5 pounds (2.3 kilograms) and valued at \$5 million, has failed to sell at Christie's. The artifact was offered at an auction of Latin American art that produced disappointing results, with only 35 of 76 lots selling for a total of \$5.6 million. The crown was sent around the world to

stimulate interest prior to the auction, and was seen by such dignitaries as King Juan Carlos I of Spain and President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina. It was offered for sale by a descendant of one of the members of an American syndicate that bought it in 1936, but the bidding did not reach the seller's undisclosed minimum.

Barbra Streisand is making a movie about the slain Israeli leader Yitzhak Rabin and the PLO chief, Yasser Arafat, to run on the Showtime cable station next year. The title will be "Two Hands That Shook the World."

The French literary prize season continues: Franz-Olivier Giesbert, 46, editor in chief of the conservative daily *Le Figaro* won the Prix Interallié for his novel "Le Souffle."

Madonna got some praise for her acting abilities from unexpected quarters: ex-husband Sean Penn. "I think she's an untapped actress," he said, adding, "Given the right material, I'd work with Madonna."

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Israel	177-106
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Kuwait	800-209
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Ghana	00-11
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